

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1582.—VOL. LVI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

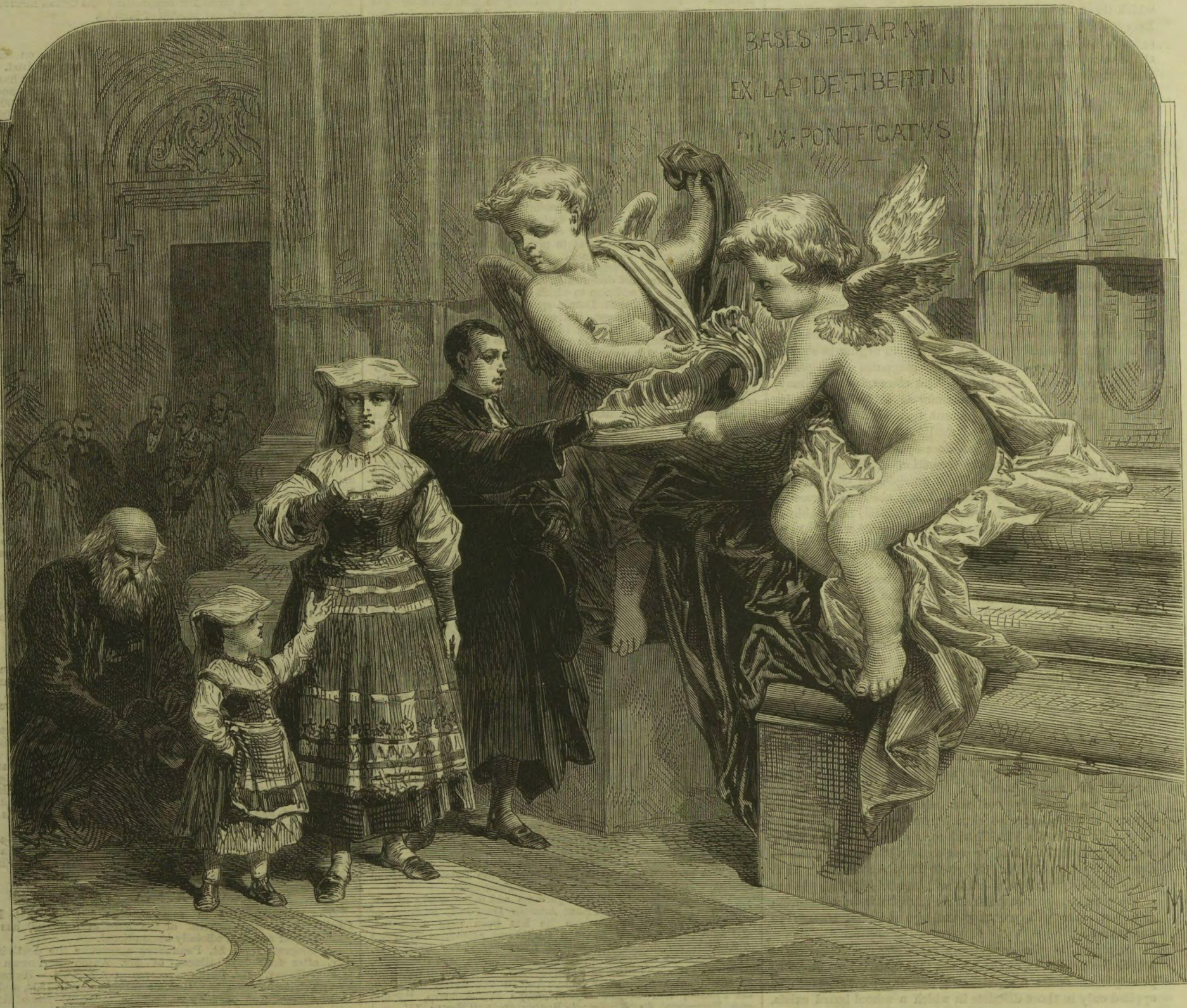
WITH A SUPPLEMENT, STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEPENCE.

MR. FORSTER'S EDUCATION SCHEME.

That which when we wrote on the question of primary education, a fortnight ago, was an impenetrable secret, has since become an open revelation. The Vice-President of the Privy Council has withdrawn the veil from his plan for making sufficient, efficient, and suitable provision for public elementary education in England and Wales; and the general verdict of the country upon it is that it solves the problem with which he undertook to deal. Whether this be or be not the case is

a question which must be left, we apprehend, for time to determine. The bill, at any rate, has achieved an immediate success which, high as was our estimate of Mr. Forster's constructive skill, has surpassed our most sanguine expectations. It is not a compromise, or, speaking on the authority of its author, was not intended to be one; but it embraces so much of what has been regarded both by the League and by the Union as of the first importance, as to have conciliated the leading men of both organisations. It has fairly lifted the question above the region of party strife, and none but a

substantially satisfactory measure could have done that. It has its weak places, of course, which will be strengthened, we trust, by the wisdom of Parliament—but it is quite clear that its weak places are not the result of any double or faltering purpose in the projector. His object has evidently been single—the education of the people, and not some other end to be secured under cover of it. His machinery is as simple, as free from complexity, and as workable, as the case will admit of. He passes through and beyond what has always been regarded as the main difficulty as if it did not exist—as



HOLY-WATER FONT AT THE ENTRANCE TO ST. PETER'S, ROME.
SEE PAGE 230.

a disembodied spirit may be supposed to pass between contending partisans eager to lay hold of it. "Fight out your unworthy battle," he says, "if you cannot refrain from doing so; but the law will know nothing of your contention, save to see that its own object, the education of the people, shall not be sacrificed betwixt you."

The first noticeable feature in Mr. Forster's plan—for we shall not attempt a description of its details further than may be necessary to illustrate our criticism of it—is the skilful and truly statesman-like manner in which he arranges for the welding of what has yet to be created upon that which already exists. He destroys nothing that is really doing its work. Take any one of the educational districts into which the kingdom is already divided—the civil parish, as regards the country; the borough boundaries, as regards towns; or the workhouse school districts, as regards the metropolis—the plan proceeds on the understanding that wherever in any one of them the means of public elementary education are already equal to the wants of the district, in respect not only to sufficiency but to efficiency and to suitableness, there the new machinery will not be introduced. Change, for the mere sake of change, is undesirable. Nor where those means are insufficient will they be necessarily cast aside. The school board of the district may elect to supply the deficiency by existing schools, if they can be made to answer the purpose, or by new schools—the only condition being that, if it avails itself of one of the existing schools in the district, it must avail itself of all. The scheme, then, will take on all the machinery constructed for the purpose of public elementary instruction, and where it is found necessary—as in the majority of districts, no doubt, it will be—to set up new schools, they will be set up, not to supersede, but to supplement, the old. In a word, the educational life which is expected to issue from this measure will sweep nothing away by which it can develop itself, but will penetrate into the hollow places, fill up the interstices, and complete the scope of the present system.

The next feature of the measure which invites attention is the firmness with which it resists every arrangement likely to infringe upon the religious liberty of parents. Henceforth, public money is not to be appropriated to school managers who make their own consciences the regulating power by which those of their scholars' parents are to be determined. Every school adopted and helped by the State will have to agree to, and act upon, the following provision—"No scholar shall be required, as a condition of being admitted into, or of attending, or of enjoying all the benefits of, the school, to attend or to abstain from attending any Sunday school, or any place of religious worship, or to learn any such catechism or religious formula, or to be present at any such lesson or instruction or observance, as may have been objected to on religious grounds by the parent of the scholar sending his objection in writing to the managers or principal teacher of the school, or one of them." The intent of this is clear enough, and, inasmuch as the annual aid given to the school from general or local public funds will be imperilled by any infraction of the law in this respect, the effect of it, in metropolitan and town districts, will probably be commensurate with the intent. In country parishes it will be no certain guarantee against oppressive modes of proselytism; for children's parents who in a rural village might be in a very small minority as it regards their religious convictions or profession, will, under circumstances easy enough to be imagined, shrink in apprehension from urging in writing an objection to proceedings which the magnates of the parish have judged to be expedient. The clause, however, may, perhaps, be modified in such manner as to fully secure its object; and we believe the present temper of the House of Commons will approve of a modification to this extent. Where the conscience clause does operate, it will do so effectually; coupled with the cessation of denominational inspection—another most excellent provision of the bill—its stringency will powerfully tend to bring about the practice and habit, in most of the education districts, of combined secular and separate religious instruction; and it will do so all the more easily because the law does not in terms insist upon it.

Whilst, however, extreme care has been exercised to protect the religious liberty of parents, the scheme has evidently been framed with a view, not to the absorption and assimilation, but to the extension, of denominational machinery. We pronounce no judgment on this policy—perhaps it was the only one immediately practicable—but it is as well to look the decision fairly in the face. Mr. Forster makes light of the "religious difficulty." In his view, it is merely the politician's difficulty, not the people's. There is truth in that description of it—but not the whole truth. The bill, based on this assumption, seems intended to adjourn the contest from Parliament to the school districts, in the hope that neither in towns nor in parishes will it be deemed of much moment. We wish it may prove so—but we certainly are not sanguine. It would be a grand mistake to revive church-rate squabbles in another form. No doubt the Vice-President of the Council can carry his own proposition; but he would be the last to force it through Parliament if anything should shake his faith as to the conciliatory spirit in which it will be worked. This feature of the plan is quite susceptible of modification in an unsectarian direction, and will probably undergo material change in Committee.

In regard to the compulsory attendance of children at school, the provisions of the bill are tentative and timid. The principle of direct compulsion is admitted; but it is to be applied only in those districts in which a school board exists, and not necessarily even in them. We are not at all sure that this is not one of those cases in which the boldest course is the safest—in which the nettle must, if touched at all, be grasped with determination. The

House, we fancy, will be inclined to strengthen the Minister's hands in regard to this matter. Much, of course, will depend upon the response which members will get from their respective constituencies before the measure goes into Committee; but it will doubtless be dealt with freely, though loyally, not with any view to party ends, but with a firm resolution to place the question upon a broad and permanent footing. We congratulate Mr. Forster on the favourable reception given to his speech and to his bill. It may be shaped, and we trust it will be shaped, into an Act with which his name will be gratefully associated by many generations yet to come.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 24.

On Monday M. Jules Favre made his long-expected speech in the Corps Législatif in reference to the internal politics of the Empire. He commenced by denying that the reforms now in progress were due to the initiative of the Chief of the State, and showed that at every fresh election since 1852 the numbers of those who had recorded their votes against the policy pursued by the Government had largely increased. He demanded the policy of the new Cabinet. If the representatives of the national will, remarked he, are not to be invested with the right of making the national laws, they are of no account. So long as personal power exists, the Chamber is only the semblance of Parliamentary authority, with the cord around its neck, which the Government can tighten at its pleasure. A bill had been brought in remitting all infractions of the law on the part of the press to the decision of a jury; but why was not the same right accorded to all political offences? Again, you talk of the Government of the nation by the nation, and yet you refuse to allow reports of press prosecutions to be published. M. Favre then proceeded to condemn the act of the Government in the matter of M. Rochefort's arrest, and asserted that 450 persons had been arrested on the plea of a conspiracy which, he believed, had no more foundation than the pretended plot of June last. Persons, said he, are torn from their homes without reason assigned, and the prison doors will be open to set them free without further explanation. Instead of entering upon a new course, the Government persists in following the old traditions; and, in the matter of the press, makes war on the liberty of thought, showing itself less liberal than personal rule was during the later months of its existence. As for political meetings, why not leave them to themselves and trust to the good sense of the public? He looked for a declaration from the Cabinet with regard to the inviolability of functionaries against prosecution for acts done in their official capacity, unless authorisation were previously obtained. The situation of the Ministry to the Chamber was equivocal. The present majority would have voted with M. Forcade de la Roquette, directly opposite to the way in which it will vote now. A new election was necessary, for the Minister of Justice admitted, in his work, "The Nineteenth of January," that the Chamber represented the préfets, mayors, receivers of taxes, &c., far more than the electors.

M. Pinaud maintained that the Chamber, the Ministry, and the country were of accord, and that a dissolution would indicate a retrograde step rather than an advance in the liberal course they were bent upon following; but it was Count Napoleon Daru, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who undertook to reply to M. Jules Favre's onslaught against the Government. It was not true, said he, that France is any longer under a dictatorial rule; she is past that—she is free: a declaration which elicited loud applause. The Government adhere to the principles on which they entered office; but it is order and liberty that France desires, and not the excesses of a revolution. There was no division in the Cabinet, which had never been more in accord. It desired peace abroad, and, above all, peace at home, which could only be established in connection with true liberty. Its aim was to give to France a honest, free, pacific, and popular Government. Its task was no light one. It had electoral and municipal laws to bring forward; also laws regarding the press, and decentralisation, besides abolishing the law of public safety; in addition to which it had its Budget to submit to the Chamber. Count Daru's speech was evidently a great success for the Government, for, on a division taking place, 236 members voted with it and only 18 against it.

Persons arrested during and subsequent to the late disturbances are being sentenced and discharged in batches daily. Nothing more has transpired with reference to the plot which was so mysteriously talked of last week; neither have any further arrests been made. Some of the sentences are curious. One boy thirteen years of age is condemned to a month's imprisonment simply for singing the "Marseillaise." For seditious cries the punishment ranges from four to six months. An individual taken with a red flag in his hand, and who was proved to have shouted out "Vive Rochefort!" received a sentence of six months' imprisonment. The severest sentences have, however, been passed upon the journalists. For instance, the editor of the *Réveil* has been condemned to be imprisoned for thirteen months and to pay a fine of 2000*fr.* for having maintained that the working engineer Megé acted justifiably in shooting one of the police-officers who went to arrest him, on the ground that the arrest was made at an illegal hour—namely, before six o'clock in the morning, when every Frenchman's domicile is understood to be inviolable, except in the case of coups-d'état. Several of the papers argue, suppose this is proved to be the fact, and Megé is acquitted, how is the editor of the *Réveil* to be purged of his imprisonment? Two writers in the *Marseillaise* have been fined 2000*fr.* and 1000*fr.* respectively for having published and approved of a letter written by some dissatisfied citizen to the Minister of Finance saying that he did not intend to pay any more taxes. The journals argue that, as to refuse the payment of taxes does not involve any legal punishment beyond the seizure and sale of the party's goods, with the view of liquidating the amount, why should a journalist be punished for approving an act that in itself is not illegal? Several publishers of Republican journals have also been sentenced to pay fines varying from 200*fr.* to 1000*fr.* for having omitted, on one day only, to deposit at the Ministry of the Interior the copy of the paper which the law exacts. These proceedings certainly justify the observations made by M. Jules Favre in the Corps Législatif on Monday last.

The preliminary examination of witnesses in the Victor Noir affair has terminated, and the Chamber of Accusations of the High Court of Justice has decided that Prince Pierre shall be placed upon his trial on the charge of homicide upon the person of Victor Noir, and attempted homicide on the person of Ulric de Fonvielle, on Jan. 10 last. An Imperial decree has since been published, con-voking the High Court of Justice at Tours on March 21 next, and directing that the drawing of the names of the jury is to take place within ten days from Sunday last.

Archduke Albert of Austria, who has been making a brief stay here, has been dining at the Tuilleries and the Palais Royal, and dancing at the Hôtel de Ville and the Tuilleries balls. The San Donato Gallery of pictures and other works of art, formed at Florence by Prince Anatole Demidoff, husband of Princess Mathilde, from whom he has been long separated, and who receives from him the munificent allowance of about £45,000 a year, is now in course of being disposed of by auction. This important collection comprises two Titians, three Murillos, two Riberas, with single specimens of Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Giorgione, Andrea del Sarto, Sebastian del Piombo, &c., besides Ary Scheffer's chef-d'œuvre, "Paolo and Francesco de Rimini;" Bonington's "Henry IV. and the Spanish Ambassador" (two feet by a foot and a half), which realised 83,000*fr.*, or £3320; Delacroix's "Lady Jane Grey," "Stafford on his way to Execution," and "Cromwell before the Dead Body of Charles I.;" important works by Eugene Delacroix, Leopold Robert, and most of their contemporaries,

together with upwards of twenty pictures by Greuz, several by Boucher, and specimens of all the more distinguished French artists of that epoch of paint and powder, whose airy and graceful, if somewhat affected and meretricious, productions are so eagerly sought after by connoisseurs at the present day. Beyond the foregoing, there are a considerable number of marble statues, busts, and bronzes; china lustres, inlaid furniture, and articles of vir d of great rarity and value.

An important agricultural exhibition has been held in the Palais de l'Industrie, comprising every description of live stock, poultry, pigeons, grains, tubercles, as well as cheese, and including an extensive collection of agricultural implements. The building was elegantly decorated, and the exhibition, in which the Emperor took great interest, appears to have been a complete success.

Lucas, the individual who palmed off some thousands of forged letters of literary, scientific, and other celebrities on M. Chasles, of the French Institute, obtaining from him at various times no less than 140,000*fr.* for these worthless autographs, which on their appearance caused quite a commotion in the scientific societies of Europe, has been put upon his trial in Paris for forgery and fraud. Among the mass of forged documents with which Lucas succeeded in deluding the too-confiding mathematician were letters not only from Abelard, the lover of Heloise, Luther, Mohammed, Shakespeare, Raffaele, Petrarch's Laura, Joan of Arc, Clovis, and Attila, but also from Cæsar, Alcibiades, Alexander the Great, Cleopatra, Sappho, King Herod, Judas Iscariot, Lazarus, and Pontius Pilate, which latter, however, he pretended were copies from the original documents made in the Middle Ages by learned scribes. Lucas was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

BELGIUM.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate the bill concerning the Government grants for public worship was adopted by 33 votes against 1. Six senators did not take part in the voting.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano arrived in Madrid on Monday.

A meeting of the Radical members of the Cortes was held, on Monday, under the presidency of Senor Zorilla, at which all the Ministers, with the exception of Admiral Topete, were present. The meeting discussed the necessity of giving greater cohesion to the party, especially in view of the imminent rupture between it and the Unionists on the subject of the constitution of Porto Rico.

It is rumoured that a modification of the Ministry is impending. The Duke de Montpensier has published a letter of thanks to the people of the Asturias for their partisanship towards his candidature. In it the Duke asserts that Spain is now "by tradition, adoption, and affection his only country."

The Carlist party in Spain is said to be daily becoming more formidable.

A workmen's demonstration, of a peaceable character, was made in Madrid on Monday. A large body of artisans met together, and called upon the Minister of Public Works to find employment for them.

An address from London and Liverpool merchants, tendering £1870 in aid of the funds for suppressing the Cuban insurrection, is published in the official gazette of Madrid.

ITALY.

The King and Prince Humbert arrived at Naples on Sunday, and drove through the Toledo. They were warmly received.

The Minister of Finance (according to the *Opinione*) has concluded a convention with the National Bank, in accordance with which the loan of 378,000,000 lire will be increased to 500,000,000. The Treasury will receive an additional sum of 122,000,000, of which 50,000,000 will be in gold and 72,000,000 in notes. The bank is to receive, as a guarantee, ecclesiastical property bonds, which it will sell exclusively on account of the decrease of the public debt. Moreover, the notes of the bank in circulation will be increased from 750,000,000 to 800,000,000.

The Carnival at Rome began on Saturday: but few foreigners took part in the festivities. The police found several placards on the walls turning the question of Papal infallibility into ridicule.

The Pope inaugurated, on Thursday week, the exhibition of articles used in Roman Catholic worship. An immense crowd was present at the ceremony.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath have rejected the proposal that employers of labour should have the power of levying a tax from their workpeople. The Ministry were rather in favour of the scheme.

The Austrian Army and Navy List for 1870 has been issued. It shows the following distribution of officers of the various ranks in that army:—Three field marshals (Archduke Albert, Baron Hess, and Prince Schwarzenberg), seventeen generals, fifty-six deputy field marshals, ninety-six major-generals, and 310 colonels. The above are all in active service. There are also thirty generals, 167 deputy field marshals, 230 major-generals, and 370 colonels unattached. The fleet is under the chief command of Vice-Admiral Tegethoff. It consists of seven iron-clad frigates, five screw-frigates, seven screw gun-boats, three schooners, six paddle-steamers, three transport-steamers, one screw-transport, one torpedo-ship, two yachts, twenty-four sailing-vessels and hulks, and nine tenders.

The *Eastern Budget* states that the following camps, besides the one already established at Brück, on the Leitha, are to be formed in the Austro-Hungarian empire:—One at Kralup, between the Elbe and the Moldau, for the garrisons in Bohemia; one at Pesth, for the Hungarian troops; and a third at Lemberg, for the troops in Galicia. The ground which will be occupied by these camps is to be purchased by the Austro-Hungarian War Department.

GREECE.

A convention has been concluded between the Government and a French company for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. The works are to commence in eighteen months.

GERMANY.

Dr. Simson was re-elected President of the North-German Parliament yesterday week, and Duke Ujest and Count Bennigsen Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, by 144, 143, and 101 votes respectively, out of 155. No opposition candidate had more than five votes recorded in his favour.

On Saturday the Jurisdiction Treaty with Baden was read the first time without debate; as was also the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the former Schleswig-Holstein army.

The National Liberal members have agreed to bring forward the following resolution on the occasion of the third reading of the Legal Protection Convention with Baden:—"That the Parliament recognises the patriotic national efforts of the Baden people and Government, and views as the object of these efforts Baden's entry into the present Bund with as little delay as possible."

The Chamber of Commerce at Königsberg has invited the different local boards of trade in Northern Germany to join it in demanding that a proposal for a reform of the tariff of import duties should be submitted to the Customs Parliament.

RUSSIA.

The announcement in some foreign journals that Prince Obolenski, Director-General of the Russian Customs, has been placed under arrest is officially contradicted.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the death in that city, after four days' illness, of Mr. Anson Burlingame, the Chinese Envoy. Mr. Burlingame was an American. He received his appointment from the Chinese Government in 1863, and since that date has been officially visiting the various Courts of Europe, with the members of the Embassy, in order to establish more direct diplomatic relations between China and the Western Powers.

The first, or St. Petersburg-Viborg, section of the St. Petersburg-Helsingfors Railway has been opened for traffic.

The walls of Sebastopol (says the *Eastern Budget*) have been completely restored, and upwards of 300 houses have been built in

place of those which had been ruined by the bombardment. A new church, in the form of a pyramid, built entirely of marble, has also been erected in the churchyard of the town.

The Russian Government, through its Minister at Berne, has demanded the extradition of M. Netchajeff from the Swiss authorities, and it is understood that the Federal Council will determinately refuse to comply with the demand.

SWEDEN.

The Diet has unanimously agreed to a resolution that the discussion of the Act of Union between Sweden and Norway shall be postponed until the assembling of the next Diet.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Justice Strong, of Pennsylvania, to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The Senate has passed the House bill to admit Mississippi to representation in Congress, under the same conditions as those prescribed in the case of Virginia; and the President has signed the bill.

By a strict party vote the House of Representatives has given the seat of Mr. Greene, the Democratic member for New York, to Mr. Vanwyck, the Radical candidate of the election. By a vote of 108 to 73, the House has called for a considerable addition to the paper currency—fifty millions being the amount named as absolutely necessary to meet the business requirements of the country. A special telegram from New York informs us that this bill will be bitterly resisted in the Senate. In the Eastern States it has caused general indignation, being regarded as another step away from specie payments.

The Republican journals claim that the suffrage amendment has now been ratified by the requisite number of States, and they add that a proclamation on the subject from President Grant is daily expected.

Mr. Cullum's bill for the suppression of Mormonism has come out of the Committee on Territories a very formidable measure. Polygamy is declared a crime, and it is provided that the President shall be authorised to send troops into the Territory to support the civil authorities in putting an end to it for ever. The property of Mormons who leave Utah in order to evade the requirements of the new law, or who may be sent to prison for resistance thereto, is to be confiscated for the benefit of their families. There are other provisions of a very drastic character.

A ball was given on Monday night, at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, to the officers of H.M.S. Monarch. It was largely attended by American naval officers and other official persons, and is stated to have been made the occasion of many expressions of mutual courtesy and good will. The officers of the Monarch have been hospitably received by the citizens of Baltimore and Washington.

Shocks of earthquake, without any serious result, were experienced in many towns of California on Thursday week.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Prince Arthur was entertained at a ball by the citizens of Ottawa yesterday week. The Governor-General of the Dominion and Lady Young, and many other distinguished persons, were present.

After four nights' debate, the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada agreed, without a division, on Wednesday, upon the address in answer to the opening speech of Sir J. Young, the Governor-General. The debate chiefly turned on a criticism of the Governmental policy in relation to the Red River troubles, and the appointment of Sir Francis Hincks as Minister of Finance, and the breach of faith towards the Reform party which involved the recent Ministerial changes. Prince Arthur was frequently present during the debate.

Latest advices from the Red River, received at New York, state that the local governor of the Hudson's Bay Company and other official persons had been arrested on account of their opposition to the Provisional Government. A despatch from Toronto states that the Government of Canada has decided to construct a large number of boats for the purpose of conveying men into the Red River country at the opening of spring. It is thought, however, that no military operations will be found necessary to bring the half-breeds to their senses.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia opened a new Session of Parliament at Halifax yesterday week. His Excellency expressed his pleasure at the loyal and cordial welcome which had been given to Prince Arthur, and congratulated the colonists on the bountiful harvest and the unusually productive condition of the fisheries. He appealed to the members to assist in developing the vast natural advantages of the country, and stated that a carefully-prepared report would shortly be issued, exhibiting the benefits likely to reward industrious immigrants who might risk the Transatlantic voyage and place reliance in the colony.

The Session of the Legislative Council of British Columbia was opened on Wednesday week. Governor Musgrave was not present, through indisposition, but he had sent his Address to be read to the House, advising the secession of the State to the Confederation.

NEW ZEALAND.

Ti Kooti, the leader of the rebels, has come out of his fastness. He is, however, surrounded by the Maories opposed to him, and is suing for peace.

The Council of the University of Otago have determined upon instituting two professorial chairs—one for classics, including Greek, Latin, and the English language and literature; and one for mathematics and natural philosophy.

AUSTRALIA.

We have telegraphic advices from Australia to the 1st inst. The revenue returns for Victoria were highly satisfactory, the receipts being £200,000 over the estimates. In New South Wales Mr. Robertson had resigned the Premiership.

A contract has been signed for a line of mail-steamers from Sydney to San Francisco, calling at Auckland and Honolulu.

The *Melbourne Argus* has prepared for the use of our artisans and labourers a tempting statement of the rate of wages in Victoria. Labour of all kinds, we are told, is scarce. For skilled labour generally the rate of wages is put down at 10s. per day of eight hours; while for cabinetmakers, ironfounders, and mechanical engineers the maximum ranges from 12s. to 14s., according to the quality of the work to be performed and the special capacity or technical skill demanded for its performance. Builders' labourers receive 7s., and pick-and-shovel men 6s., per day of eight hours. Farm labourers and domestic servants are also in great request, and at wages which must seem fabulous to the occupants of our English cottages. We are further reminded that "a wage rate of 10s. a day represents a far greater purchasing power, with respect to all the necessities of life, than the same sum does in England." Beef is from 3d. to 6d., and mutton from 1½d. to 4d. per lb.; while tea, sugar, and coffee are represented to be cheaper than in the mother country.

The following extracts are taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Jan. 1:—"With two or three exceptions, the elections have concluded. It is generally believed that the tone of the new Parliament will be superior to that of the last one. The flying squadron arrived on Dec. 12. The officers were fêted at a picnic, at Clontarf, on the 22nd, and the squadron sailed for Hobart Town on Dec. 26. Mr. Julian Salomons has been appointed Solicitor-General. Throughout the colony the crops are abundant. The Townhall, York-street, was partially destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 30."

The Westburn, a tea-clipper, on her way from Foochow to London, has been lost off the Passage Islands. The vessel had 700,000 lb. of tea on board.

The total length of lines of railway opened in Austria in 1867 was 1815 miles; in 1868 it was 2920 miles, and in 1869, 3415. The result of the extensions is shown in the returns for passengers and goods traffic, which exhibit an increase of 49 per cent for the former and 24 per cent for the latter.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, W. Lawson, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire. Devas, Arthur Charles; Curate of St. Jude's, Gray's-inn-road. Foster, A. J.; Chaplain to the Judges of Assize in Bedfordshire. Garrett, F.; Chaplain of the Isles of Scilly. Hamilton, C. J.; Vicar of Doveridge, Derbyshire. Hughes, John; Vicar of Tregaron, Cardiganshire. Kingdon, H. T.; Curate of St. Andrew's, Wells-street. Lee, Charles; Incumbent of Scropton, in Derbyshire. Littlewood, Wm. Edensor; Vicar of Ironville, Derbyshire. Mattram, Joshua; Curate of St. Stephen's, Spitalfields. McCall, J. H. G.; Curate of Irthington, Cumberland. Miller, William Coase; Curate of St. Luke's, New Kent's Town. Moon, Charles; Curate of Christ Church, Chelsea. Osborn, G. M.; Rector of Campton-cum-Shefford, Beds. Pigou, Francis, Vicar of Doncaster; Surrogate and Rural Dean. Poyntz, Newdegate; Curate of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Soho. Rowton, Rupert James; Vicar of Wessington, Derbyshire. Sharpe, C. C.; Vicar of Bucknell. Skinner, Robert; Vicar of Len Marston, Warwickshire. Warren, John; Rector of Sedlesham, Sussex.

The Bishop of Oxford consecrated, on Wednesday, the new parish church at East Shefford, in Berkshire.

Dr. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, died at his palace, on Monday morning, in the eighty-fourth year of his age and twenty-eighth of his episcopate.

An attempt made, yesterday week, to prevent the election of Bishop Temple as a Vice-President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was resisted, and withdrawn.

Her Majesty has given £30 to the fund for providing a new organ for the Church of St. Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort.

The congregation of St. Philip's, Regent-street, have presented to the late Incumbent, the Rev. Francis Pigou, M.A., a testimonial, consisting of a clock, a piece of plate, and 100 gs., in token of their grateful and lasting affection.

St. Thomas's Church, Trowbridge, built by Major Clark, at a cost of £6000, as a memorial to his father and mother, was consecrated on Thursday morning by the Bishop of Salisbury. The church will seat 400 persons.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following preachers for the special Sunday-evening services at St. Paul's Cathedral during the month of March:—6th, the Bishop of Ripon; 13th, the Dean of Canterbury; 20th, the Rev. T. M. Macdonald, Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Nottingham; 27th, the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, Rector of St. Marylebone.

The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Archbishop of York, and other gentlemen have formed a committee for the purpose of raising a memorial to Dr. Jeune, the late Bishop of Peterborough. It is to take the form of a prize to be annually given for the best essay in harmony with the late Bishop's published statements on one of the following subjects in rotation:—"The Doctrine of the Atonement," "The Inspiration of the Bible," "The Maintenance of the Protestant Simplicity of the Public Worship of the Church of England."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has given notice that he will hold a general ordination on Sunday, March 13. On the same day ordinations will be held by the Bishops of Winchester, St. David's, Llandaff, Ripon, Norwich, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Rochester, Lichfield, Peterborough, Oxford, and Carlisle.—The Bishop of London will hold his next general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral on Trinity Sunday, June 12. On the same day ordinations will be held by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Ely, Rochester, Salisbury, and Bath and Wells.

On Tuesday the Upper and Lower Houses of Convocation for the province of York met in Archbishop Zouch's chapel, York Minster. The Archbishop of York (the president) and the Bishops of Ripon and Carlisle were present, and there was a full attendance of proctors. The Convocation has declined to appoint a committee to confer with the committee of the southern province on the subject of the proposed revision of the Scriptures. On the motion of the Bishop of Carlisle, a resolution has been adopted expressing the thankfulness of Convocation for the possession of the present authorised version, and declaring that, in the existing state of opinion, the appointment of the proposed committee was not desirable.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, at Whitehall—Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of building new churches at Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Philip, and Great Wollaston, in the parish of Alberbury, near Weshpool, Salop; enlarging or otherwise increasing the churches at Buckhorn, Weston, near Wincanton, Dorset; Forton St. John, in the parish of Alverstoke, Hants; Longdon, near Rugeley, Stafford; Sarnesfield, near Kingston, Hereford; Towdnack, near Hayle, Cornwall; and Wolverhampton, St. Andrew. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building the church at Perry-street, in the parish of Northfleet, near Gravesend, and towards reseating and restoring the church at Burrington, near Chumleigh, Devon, were each increased. Two or three applications for assistance towards school churches were unavoidably postponed in consequence of the special fund for such buildings being entirely exhausted.

The discussion in the *Times* respecting the revision of the English Bible has been continued by "A Hertfordshire Incumbent," who says that if a revised translation (not by any means a new one) should be the final result of the late proceedings in Convocation, it should be allowed to win its way as the existing version has done, starting with the prestige of its origin. The existence of two, or even more, translations side by side for a time need not produce any mischief in the way of disunion among Christians. The English Church habitually uses two different versions of the Psalms. "Academicus" thinks that the proposal can hardly be laid asleep. Not only will a revision of the translation be necessary, but also a revision of the texts, Hebrew and Greek, from which the translation is made. The work to be done is considerable. It requires the clearest and most impartial critical judgment. It calls for men who are at once masters both of the original languages and of English undefiled. They must be the best scholars, the best critics, the most honest and fair-minded men that can be found, and no questions asked about their theological or ecclesiastical opinions.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. John Ruskin, M.A., Christ Church, delivered the second of his popular course of lectures to a large audience, at the Sheldonian Theatre, on Wednesday afternoon, the subject being "The Relation of Art to Morality."

The Greek Archbishop, who, on Thursday week, was made LL.D. at Cambridge, had, last Saturday, the degree of D.D. conferred upon him at Oxford. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was bestowed on each of his archimandrites.

Mr. Luce has been awarded a King Charles I. scholarship, and Mr. H. F. Williams an Abingdon scholarship at Pembroke.

Important revisions will take place next term in the statute respecting the proceedings of the House of Convocation.

The Vicar of Boston and other friends of the late John Conington, formerly Professor of Latin in this University, are promoting a movement for the institution of a memorial to that distinguished professor. Whether the memorial will assume the form of a philological prize in the University, or that of some public monument, is not yet determined.

The Oxford Local Examinations will be held this year at Oxford, London, Bath, Birmingham, Brighton, Cheltenham, Exeter, Finchley, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Ramsgate, Southampton, Streatham-hill, Swansea, Taunton, Truro, West Buckland, Windermere, and Windsor. The examination will commence on June 6.

CAMBRIDGE.

A meeting of the members of the Senate was held, on Monday, to consider the changes proposed to be made, in accordance with the report of the board on theological studies. The board recommended that the theological examinations now held at Easter and in October of students who are not candidates for honours should be discontinued, and that a substitute for them should be provided by additional papers to be set at the time of the special theological examinations in June and December. After a long discussion, the Vice-Chancellor undertook to report to the Council the tenor of the observations made, and the proceedings terminated.

At the debate in the Union, which ended yesterday week, the following subject was brought forward by Mr. A. W. Dilke, of Trinity Hall:—"That, in the opinion of this house, the scheme of the Education League is worthy of the support of the nation." The motion was opposed by Mr. A. Foster, of St. John's, and the division showed 37 members voting for the motion and 80 against it.—The subject of debate on Tuesday was the advisability of the extension of the franchise to women. A warm discussion took place in a full house, and when the division was taken the ladies' men were in a decided minority—the numbers being for the admission to the exercise of the franchise, 27; against, 88.

It is reported that the establishment of female classes at Cambridge has proved remarkably successful. Upwards of fifty daughters of tradesmen have availed themselves of the opportunity of receiving instruction from the most distinguished Professors at the University. The lectures are a repetition of those which are delivered as part of the University course. It is probable that several female scholarships will be established at Cambridge.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The amount derived last year by the Prince of Wales from the Duchy of Cornwall was £63,587.

The annual conversazione of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science took place in the City Hall, Perth, on Thursday week.

Mr. Philip Douglas Alexander has been appointed Vice-Consul at Bristol for the North German Confederation.

The pile lighthouse at Fleetwood has been destroyed by being run into by a schooner laden with pig iron. The schooner was saved from sinking by the timely assistance of a steamer.

The will of Thomas Parr, banker at Warrington, has been sworn under £500,000 personality. He bequeaths £1000 to an infirmary and £400 to a ragged school in that town.

A meeting was held at Sheffield on Monday to give expression to the dissatisfaction said to prevail respecting the decisions of the magistrates on the subjects connected with trade disputes.

The large moss, known by the name of Dargavel, situated near Houston, on the Caledonian Railway, took fire, and its entire surface, nearly a mile in length, was destroyed last week.

The *Times* states that Deptford dockyard, with all its buildings, has been purchased by Mr. H. E. Marsh, auctioneer, on behalf of a client. It comprises an area of nearly twenty-two acres.

Another explosion of firedamp has occurred at the Morfa Colliery, by which several men have been either killed or injured. The men were looking for the bodies of those who had been killed by the previous explosion.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday week, a memorial to Lord Clarendon was adopted, urging her Majesty's Government to decline to ratify the new convention with China in its present form.

An additional new life-boat has been forwarded by the National Life-Boat Institution to Appledore, on the north coast of Devon. The cost of this life-boat was defrayed by the legacy of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Walker—Mr. Yeo, banker, at Bideford, having also given £100 to defray future expenses in connection with the boat.

A laudable movement has been organised in Canterbury for the relief of the poor, under the immediate patronage and auspices of Mr. Henry Hart, the Mayor of the city. Nearly £600 has been already collected for the fund to be devoted to the alleviation of distress, and it is expected that a large increase to the list will be announced within a very few days.

The agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1868, recently published, show that there were in Ireland in that year 49,709 holdings not exceeding one acre, 77,108 above one and not exceeding five acres, and 172,040 above five and not exceeding fifteen acres. The total number of holdings in Ireland in 1868 was 594,341, being 2777 less than in the preceding year.

The election of a member of Parliament for Nottingham, in the place of Colonel Wright, took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the success of Mr. Auberon Herbert, who received 4971 votes, against 4675 given to Mr. Digby Seymour. There was a good deal of fighting done by what are called the "lams," and several policemen were injured.

A meeting in furtherance of the objects of the National Emigration League was held at Bristol yesterday week, and was largely attended, principally by working men. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Fox. A resolution approving the objects of the league, especially those relating to the encouragement by Government of emigration, was carried unanimously. In the course of the evening it was announced that Mr. Morley, M.P., had offered 10s. a head towards sending out 200 emigrants from Bristol.

The Cork Farmers' Club has referred the Irish Land Bill to a committee to report on its provisions. The general opinion of the club is said to be that the principles of the bill are good, but that there are too many conditions in the interest of the landlords. At the meeting of the Limerick and Clonmel clubs dissatisfaction was expressed at some parts of the bill, the chairman of the Limerick club expressing the opinion that no legislation at all would be preferable to the passing of the measure in its present form.

The Dundee Presbytery were engaged, on Tuesday, in hearing the charge against the Rev. George Gilfillan, who was accused of holding heretical opinions. The charge was made some weeks back, at a meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery, when the subject was sent to the local body for investigation. Mr. Gilfillan expressed his belief in the fundamental doctrines of the Church, and apologised for the way in which he had criticised the confession of faith and the shorter catechism. While doing this, however, Mr. Gilfillan advocated a revision of the standards of the Church. The apology was accepted by the Presbytery. Mr. Gilfillan belongs to the United Presbyterian body.

The *Flintshire Observer* gives the particulars of an exciting deer-hunt which took place last week. At Lord Mostyn's paddocks the hounds started a deer. After a considerable run, the deer made for the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Near Mostyn station, being confronted by a labourer, she jumped over the railway wall, which protects the line from the wash of the sea, and landed safely on the sands below, a height of forty feet. The deer then made straight over the sands, a distance of about one mile and a half to the sea, where she jumped into the water, followed by one of the hounds. Both deer and hound were rapidly carried out to sea by the receding tide. The hound pursued till nearly exhausted, and was with difficulty hauled into shore.

The commissioners for the St. Petersburg Exhibition of 1870 announce that all articles forwarded to the Russian capital by exhibitors of the second and third class are to be charged on all the Government lines half the usual price.

The following prescription against the cholera has been issued by authority at Moscow:—"1. Trusting in God, continue your usual occupations, and work moderately. 2. Avoid taking cold. 3. Do not leave the house with an empty stomach. 4. Use fresh food; avoid all that is indigestible, and don't eat fat. 5. Avoid drunkenness. 6. If attacked with diarrhoea, go instantly to a doctor." Hospitals for cholera patients of all classes have been established in Moscow, and are open day and night.



COURTYARD OF THE TUILERIES ON THE NIGHT OF A STATE BALL.



A STATE BALL AT THE TUILERIES PALACE: THE GRAND VESTIBULE.
SEE PAGE 230.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Batts's Hotel, Dover-street, the Countess of Portsmouth, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Balcary House, Castle Douglas, N.B., Lady Bertha Clifton, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at Victoria-road, Kensington, the wife of Vicat Cole, Esq., A.R.A., of a son.

On the 9th ult., at Victoria, British Columbia, the wife of William Clarke, Esq., commanding the Colonial Government steamer Sir James Douglas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at Harston Church, Cambs, by the Rev. F. W. Durbin, John Carlisle, Esq., of Hollins Grove, Darwen, to Harriett Josephine, youngest daughter of the late William Stone, Bexley, Kent.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mark's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. E. Walker, D.C.L., Rector of Cheltenham, J. Linton Palmer, F.R.G.S., &c., surgeon of H.M.S. Resistance, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. Charles Bradley, Vicar of Glasbury, Brecknock.

On the 17th inst., at St. Michael's, near Tenbury, by the Rev. Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., John Williamson, Esq., late of H.M. 90th Light Infantry, to Gertrude Una, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Bright, of Totterton Hall, Salop. No cards.

On the 22nd inst., at St. John's Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. P. L. Sandberg, M.A., Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. F. Brindley, Vicar of Astley Bridge, Bolton, Pim Cherry, youngest son of Thomas Robinson Cherry, Esq., of Waterford, Ireland, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late William Reynolds, Esq., of Valparaiso, Chili. No cards.

On Dec. 18, by special license, at St. Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father De Vos, S.J., Joseph George Lee, Esq., resident engineer, Oudh and Rohilund Railway, Allypore, to Charlotte Adelaide, second daughter of Captain James Crohan, of the Ordnance Department, Ishapore. No cards.

On Dec. 31, at the British Consulate, Shanghai, China, Louis Stromeyer Little, M.D., third son of William Little, M.D., Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Rosetta Annie, second daughter of the late James Miller, M.D., of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at the family residence in Hornby-row, Bombay, Lady Awabae, widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., of Bombay, very deeply regretted, aged 78.

On the 23rd inst., at Reigate, George Frederick Young, Esq., formerly M.P. for the boroughs of Tynemouth and Scarborough, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 22nd inst., at Christleton Lodge, Chester, very suddenly, John Best, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 67 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.—Quinquagesima. Divine service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., minister of Ram's Chapel, Homerton; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon R. Gregory; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Mansel, the Dean. Chapel Royal, St. James's, morning, the Rev. Thos. J. Rowsell, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Joseph Wallis, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, Stockwell, and Rural Dean.

MONDAY, 28.—Alphonse Prat de Lamartine, French poet and historian, died, 1869. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Bloxam on Chemistry); Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.; Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture); Royal Geographical Society (at Royal Institution), 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 1.—Shrove Tuesday. St. David, Archbishop and martyr. Meetings: Syro-Egyptian Society, 7.30 p.m.; Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; King's College, 8 p.m. (Professor Willis on the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem); Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Maxwell Masters on Plant Life.) Levée held by the Prince of Wales, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2.—Ash Wednesday. St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, died, 642. New moon, 8.40 a.m. British Museum closed. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (fruit and floral), 11 a.m.; scientific, 1.30 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.; Royal Agricultural Society, noon; Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Jones on Railway Fares); Divine service: Chapels Royal, St. James's, the Bishop of London; Whitehall, Dr. Jeremie, Dean of Lincoln.

THURSDAY, 3.—Robert Hooke, philosopher, died, 1703. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (O'Neil on the Fine Arts); Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. G. Scott, on Architecture); Artists and Amateurs, 8 p.m.; Linnean and Chemical Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal and Antiquaries' Societies, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Vegetable Products).

FRIDAY, 4.—General Ulysses Grant inaugurated President of the United States, 1869. Meetings: Royal United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. G. Findlay on Ocean Currents); Geological Association, 8 p.m.; Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Reed on Iron-clad Ships, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, 5.—Correggio died, 1534. Sir James Emerson Tennent died, 1869. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, 3 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Max Müller on the Science of Religion.)

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Force.	Direction.			
Feb. 16	Inches.	°	°	°	0-1	°	°			Miles.	In.	
16	30.075	34.1	30.8	89	10	29.5	38.6	NE. NNE. ENE.	340	0.00	0.00	
17	30.056	30.8	26.4	85	10	29.6	32.5	NE. ENE.	373	0.00	0.00	
18	29.911	30.6	25.9	85	10	29.6	32.7	NE. NNE.	126	0.00	0.00	
19	29.977	35.2	28.2	78	10	29.6	39.0	NE. NNE.	185	0.70	0.00	
20	...	...	...	...	...	32.9	42.2	NW. W.	363	0.33	0.00
21	29.927	37.6	25.1	64	8	35.3	41.3	NW. NNW.	393	0.70	0.00	
22	29.948	31.4	21.5	70	5	25.5	38.3	NNW. NW. W.	235	0.00	0.00	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.130	30.085	29.959	29.951	30.141	29.717	29.238
Temperature of Air	34.70	31.30	30.30	36.50	38.50	34.60	31.00
Temperature of Evaporation	32.70	29.40	28.90	34.50	34.50	34.10	29.00
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NW.	NW.	NNW.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, Gallery, 9, Conduit-street. EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN. Rosa Bonheur, ST. HUBERT'S TAG, by Rosa Bonheur, exhibiting at the above gallery. Admission, 1s.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 5.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the Members. NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W. THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 19. 6, Pall-mall East. Tea till dusk. Admission, 1s. WILLIAM CULLOW, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including BOSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERTS.—MARCH 3, Mendelssohn's ANTIQONE. Full Band, Chorus of 200 Male Voices, Herr Joachim will play Beethoven's Violin Concerto. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s., at all Music-sellers; and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE SPRING RESORT.

Palace and Opera Theatre delightfully warm. Offenbach's Operatic Extravaganza, BARBE BLEUE, Monday to Friday next. Five Days only, under the direction of Mr. J. Russell. Characters by Miss Emily Soldene, Messrs. Beverley, Stoye, &c. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. No extra charge. One Shilling, or by Guinea Season-Tickets. The new March Tickets ready on Tuesday. "The best Guinea's worth in the World of Entertainment."

Fine Art Courts, Picture Gallery, Portrait Busts of the Great Men of All Ages; Orangeries (open daily from twelve to five), Spring Flowers; Skating on Fountain-Beds during frost; Tropical Department, Fountains, plants, &c.

Note.—The Operas to follow "Blue Beard" will be duly announced.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OFFENBACH'S OPERATIC EXTRAVAGANZA. MONDAY TO FRIDAY NEXT.—LAST FIVE DAYS. One Shilling.

SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Director, Mr. John Boosey.—THE FOURTH CONCERT ON SATURDAY, MARCH 5. Artists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Edith Wynne, and Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. Fielding, and Mr. Chaplin Henry; Pianoforte, Chevalier Antoine de Kontski (Pianist to the King of Prussia); the Orpheus Glee Union, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. and 2s.; Area, 2s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had at St. James's Hall; of Boosey and Co., Holles-street; and the usual Music-sellers.

SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. From the Observer:—"It is probable that there is no performance so popular with the great masses of the people as the good old ballads of their own country. With the great masses of the people we find attracts at the Monday Popular Concerts large audiences, and the symphonies, by a large band, are much enjoyed at Exeter Hall; but we doubt if any music of this nature is so thoroughly popular, and so well appreciated, as the English ballad."

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 28, the Programme will include Schubert's quintet in C major, for strings; Beethoven's trio in E flat, op. 70, for piano, violin, and violoncello; Bach's concerto for two violins, with double quartet accompaniment and solo for piano, by Bach, Schumann, and Schubert. Executants: Madame Schumann, M.M. Joachim, Sainton, L. Ries, Straus, Zerbini, Pollitzer, Ludwig, Zerbini, jun., Daubert, Pratten, and Platti. Vocalist: Mr. Byron. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

ASH WEDNESDAY AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. JOHN BOOSEY begs to announce a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, the first part of which will consist of Sacred, and the second of Ballad Music. The following artists will appear: Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Jessie Royd, Miss Julia Elton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Vernon Rigby. Pianoforte, Miss Kate Roberts. The Orpheus Glee Union, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. The programme will include a selection of the songs from Arthur Sullivan's "Frodo's Song," "Frodo's Song," "Frodo's Song," &c. Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., Holles-street; and the principal Music-sellers.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED and BALLAD MUSIC, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—MR. SIMS REEVES, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES AGO, with Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. E. Connell, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; and COX and BOX (26th time). Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three.

HAMLET.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Every MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, and on Saturdays at Three, as arranged for Reading by Mr. J. M. BELLEVUE. The Play illustrated with novel and complete Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Callcott, and O'Connor. The Box Office open from Eleven to Five. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Body of the Hall, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stall entrance in Mortimer-street. G. REEVES SMITH, Manager.

W. S. WOODIN'S Fourteenth Week at the EGYPTIAN HALL, with his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainment, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings, at 3. The beautiful Scenic Illustrations by J. O'Connor. Box-office open from 10 till 5; Tickets of all principal Music-sellers. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

HAMILTON'S AMERICA AS IT IS. Superb Scenery. Songs and Ballads by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert. Sketches of American Humour and Negro Eccentricities by Mr. Harrison and Fred. Howe. AGRICULTURAL CONCERT HALL, Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and on often times in each week for five consecutive years, an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented. The great Company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. Fautails, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Chesham; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange; and at the Hall from 9 a.m. Doors open for Day Performance, 2.30; for Evening Performance, 7.30.—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Revival of the Irish Romantic Drama, PEEP O'DAY, a New Farce.—On MONDAY, FEB. 28, and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), a new and original Farce, entitled PHOEBUS' FIX, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear; after which, at 7.45, the Irish Romantic Drama, entitled PEEP O'DAY; or, Savourneen Deelish—Principal Characters by Messrs. J. B. Howard, L. Nanton, Barrett, Neville, McIntyre, F. Charles, Fred Vokes, W. E. Vokes, and J. Leonard; Misses Edith Stuart, Amy Roselle, and Rosina Vokes. The Pattern Fair and Faction Fight illustrated by 300 Auxiliaries. Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The Drama produced under the personal direction of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Musical Director, Mr. W. C. Levey; Ballet Master, Mr. J. Cormack; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Shirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven; terminate at Eleven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MR. SOTHERN as Lord Dundreary, and Mr. Buckstone as Asa Trenchard, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, Every Evening.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Every Evening, at Seven, JACK THE GIANT-KILLER, Two Extra Morning Performances, Monday and Thursday Next, at Half-past Twelve. Ash Wednesday, March 2, a Grand Musical Festival—"Stabat Mater" and Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer." Five Hundred, Band and Chorus.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. Commencement of the Spring and Summer Season. New and Startling SCENES IN THE ARK, and a most attractive Change of Programme. Benham, the Vanishing Clown, and Little Bibb, the most humorous Grotesque extant, nightly received with roars of laughter. Farewell Performances of those Star Artists Mlle Oceana, M. Alexandrini, the Brothers Martini, &c. Every Evening at Half-past Seven; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Morning at Half-past Two.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

VOLUME LV., JULY TO DECEMBER, 1869.

Elegantly Bound, cloth gilt, 18s.; in Paper Wrapper, 13s.

Cases for binding the above 2s. 6d. | Portfolios to hold half a ... 4s. 0d.

Reading Cases ... 2s. 0d. | Year's Numbers ... 4s. 0d.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

If statesmanship, like charity, should begin at home, the attention of our Government and Parliament is rightly turned to the social condition of London. The huge metropolis of this not very extensive kingdom demands even more care than Paris, which is not half so big; and we know what a large share of the Imperial policy is bestowed upon the welfare of the French capital. Much is said of centralisation in France; and it really prevails in that country to a high degree, if we mean the concentration of official power. It is likewise true that, in the diverse exhibitions of mental activity, in literature, science, art, and the pursuit of fashion, Paris is the whole French nation. In Great Britain, not to speak of Ireland, the provincial centres of public spirit and intelligence are better able to hold their own against the dictation of London tastes, ideas, and habits. Their collective influence upon London, both in politics and in manners, is at least equal to that of London upon the country at large. But, in another sense of the term "centralisation," that of the gathering of the population, numerically, to one head in an ever-increasing chief city, England now presents such an instance as never was seen in any other nation, or in any

other age of the world. Here we have a tenth of the entire number of people in the United Kingdom—nearly three millions out of thirty—dwelling within the metropolitan district; whereas in Paris the proportion of inhabitants to France is scarcely a twentieth part. The importance of this fact is aggravated by the comparatively short distance and easy travelling from the most populous districts of provincial Britain to this seat of so many reputed advantages and attractions. Millions of Frenchmen, even in these days, live and die without a chance of ever seeing Paris; for they were born far away from the glittering Boulevards, and their slender incomes will not spare the cost of the journey. But London is naturally accessible to every Englishman; whilst every Scotchman, though he starts far north, has the knack of finding his way wherever he will; and the Irish come, by some means or other, in gregarious swarms of unskilled labouring folk. Nothing in the Census of 1861 was more curious, or will be in the Census of next year, than its record of the many thousands of people in London—there were 37,000 from Devonshire alone—set down as natives of each particular county. We need not here examine the motives of this ceaseless immigration to the capital, or speculate on the opportunities that might occur at home to our country cousins if they would patiently work and wait, as they are obliged, after all, to do in this big town. They will not be persuaded to forego their hope of picking up some of the prizes of life off the golden pavement of London streets which shines resplendent to the fancy of childhood and youth. The ambitious and enterprising, or the merely unsettled and discontented, clever and diligent men, or idlers and fools, persons of liberal education, commercial clerks, shopmen, artisans, household servants, labourers and beggars, the good and the bad of all classes, still throng the road to London. What is to be done with those who fall here into poverty and destitution, wanting the actual necessities of life? Who shall relieve them, and how?

This is, we have shown, a national question—one for Parliament to decide. It is further requisite that the peculiar case of pauperism in London should be provided for by special legislation, differing in some respects from the general poor-law system. Parliament is now asked by Mr. Goschen, in the bill he has brought into the House of Commons, to proceed a step beyond that which it was led to take by Mr. Gathorne Hardy in an exceptional departure from the principle of charging poor-law expenses on parish or union funds. The truth is, that the London poor do not properly belong to the parish where they happen to lodge, but to the whole of London, if not to the whole kingdom. Setting aside the shipbuilding and other industrial concerns of the East End, which are in a state of lamentable depression, the staple manufactures of London are not in this age very distinctly localised, or obviously associated with the realised wealth of any particular quarter, and with the residence of its working population. It is too probable, indeed, that some of those manufacturers, having no root or tie but ancient custom to bind them here, will soon depart to other towns where labour is cheaper because living is cheaper, and where materials or coal for steam-power lie closer at hand. The London industrial classes will then come to depend, still more than they now do, upon the immediate services they can render to the rich, the aristocratic, or fashionable classes in London. Their productions will be chiefly for the London market, and this necessity is likely to become more imperative year by year. It follows, in this view of the case, that London as a whole should bear the burden of the pauperism of London; that the West End should help to relieve the misery of Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, and Whitechapel; that Cheapside, the Strand, and Piccadilly should make one purse with Hampstead and Hackney, on the north side, and with Brixton and the southern suburbs. Local management is helpless in London. In such a parish as St. Pancras, with a population equal to that of a great provincial city, the mass of the labouring classes, to which is added a mass of sheer vagrancy, comprises an inconceivable variety of conditions and occupations. Its circumstances, we should think, cannot possibly be known to local administrators of the poor law, as might be feasible in a separate town of equal population, having a staple trade to subsist upon, where the fluctuations of employment can be readily observed, and the occasions of temporary distress. This is, perhaps, one reason for the deplorable break-down of the poor-law system in two or three large parishes of London; while no such faults and failures are detected in the majority of provincial towns and rural districts. We are strangers living here side by side with each other. Londoners, as a rule, are not acquainted with their next-door neighbours, and are totally ignorant of the households in the next street, and of the habits and wants of all their fellow-citizens but those with whom their business compels them to deal. It would, therefore, be hopeless to obtain a more efficient set of poor-law guardians by a further local subdivision of such parishes as St. Pancras and Lambeth. The remedy is sought in an opposite direction. Instead of direct personal knowledge of the poor in each parish, it is proposed to rely upon the control of the whole metropolitan poor-law administration by a central authority dealing with a common fund. Rules and principles, drawn from the enlarged experience and official investigations of the Poor-Law Board, will direct the workings of the vast machine. The parochial vestries and boards of guardians will be confined to dealing with a certain margin of expenditure, including that which belongs to outdoor relief, with which they are to be as economical as the ratepayers wish. The rest of the business is to be gently taken out of their hands.

This bold experiment, which does not please everybody, was commenced two years ago by the Conservative Government with the establishment of the Common Fund, raised by levying rateable contributions from fifteen London parishes, to defray some particular charges on account of poor-law

relief. The entire cost of London poor-law administration is about £1,400,000 a year, of which the Common Fund now bears £400,000, applied to the maintenance of lunatics in asylums separate from the union workhouses, the maintenance of children in separate schools, the establishment of separate fever hospitals; the salaries of workhouse, relieving, and medical officers, and infirmary nurses; the cost of medicines and surgical appliances, the registration and vaccination fees, and the casual wards to shelter the houseless poor. There can be no hesitation in declaring that all these matters are such as to demand, in the name of humanity and of a true economy, that they should be liberally regarded from a superior point of view to that of the narrow parochial mind which looks only to saving three halfpence of the rates. The public heart and conscience felt a terrible shock not long ago from the exposure of the condition of some of our workhouse infirmaries; and without much compassion for the vagabond tramp, we must deplore the lack of a refuge at night for the strayed traveller or the outcast wanderer arriving late in this great city. The shamefully inadequate payment of physicians and surgeons attending the poor has long been a notorious scandal; and the law has determined that insane patients ought not to be left to the care of keepers unqualified for the treatment of mental disease; while the necessity of preventing infection is a sufficient reason for the special fever hospitals. We believe, therefore, that the £400,000 paid out of the common fund is much better spent than it would have been under the old system by the unions and parishes for themselves. What the President of the Poor-Law Board now intends is, to carry the system of metropolitan administration, instead of parochial administration, one step further, by casting upon the common fund a limited portion of the charge for indoor relief in all the workhouses throughout London. The sum of 3s. 6d. a head is to be allowed weekly by the metropolitan official paymaster to the parish or union funds on account of every pauper inmate, not reckoning the children, who are to be sent, as mostly now, to the separate schools belonging to districts or groups of unions. It will, of course, be the interest of the ratepayers, and the policy of the guardians, to manage the workhouses so well as to make the average cost of their inmates as little as possible in excess of the metropolitan allowance. But Mr. Goschen does not suppose that people can be lodged, fed, and clothed in London for sixpence a day; and he expects that the guardians will have to spend, collectively, about £90,000 a year to make up the deficiency in the expense of indoor relief. The additional charge to be henceforth assumed by the common fund of the metropolis is £370,000. This annual sum, together with the £400,000 that fund already bears, will amount to fully half the entire poor-law expenditure of the metropolis; and its application, though raised by local rates, will be placed above the reach of the local vestries and boards of guardians. We have rather described the plan, as it comes before us, than entered into the consideration of its policy, which requires some discussion. Its probable immediate effect will be to cause the guardians to refuse outdoor relief, even more generally than at present. It would be a pity if the building of many vast new workhouses were to be a secondary consequence of this change.

It does not agree with our taste and feelings either to report or discuss the cases tried by Lord Penzance; and the readers of this Journal are well content that it should keep to so wholesome a rule. There is, however, one remark that we are free to make, because it concerns a person who is not strictly involved in the pending suit; while it is a remark that we are glad to be able to make, because that person is the eldest son of our beloved Queen, and because we value his good name, his honour as a gentleman, his character as a man, in proportion to the great position he holds in England and in the world. The Prince of Wales has come out of this inquiry, to the satisfaction of all candid observers, perfectly clear of the guilt which an unhappy woman's raving or lying words had ascribed to him, and which would have brought shame and sorrow upon the country where he stands highest of men in social rank, and nearest to her who sits above all. Whatever doubts may have distressed the mind of anyone who had watched the progress of the trial before Saturday were happily dispersed by the perusal of his letters, which are such as could not possibly have been written by him, at the times when they were actually written and received, unless he were then innocent of the conduct imputed to him. The dates of these letters which are beyond dispute, come down to the period of his departure with the Princess of Wales for their tour in the East, whence they did not return till after the miserable affair now under investigation had become a notorious public scandal. It was therefore sufficiently evident, without the voluntary appearance of his Royal Highness in the witness-box on Wednesday, that the accusation was wholly untrue; and that in the friendly acquaintance he had maintained with a family now so much to be pitied there was nothing on his part which he need care to hide from social opinion. The Prince seems, however, to have considered that a special token of deference to that opinion and of regard for the moral influence of his example was expected of a man in his eminent position; and he has chosen, for this reason, to perform the very painful duty of coming forward in self-vindication from a charge which circumstances had already dispelled. The general result of this transaction will be to improve his place in the public estimation.

There are times, we suppose, when Parliamentary Government can go on pretty safely, during a few months, without a regular party Opposition; unless it be confessed that every mortal Ministry is at heart so corrupt or careless as to be kept from mischief only by seeing a rival set of Right Honourables

ready in a moment to take its place. Who shall be the Opposition leader against the present Government in the House of Lords is a question that may be left to those who would be his followers there or in the House of Commons. But if the Marquis of Salisbury would accept that post, we should like to see that its opportunities of political distinction were enjoyed by a clever and high-spirited English nobleman, a descendant of the wise Burleigh and of the wary Cecil, who are famous in our national history, and one who has proved his consistency in the profession of Conservative opinions. The Earl of Derby, of whom it is still difficult to think as bearing that title which lately belonged to a man of such vital force that he scarcely appears to have died from among us, will not give up his future life to party contention. He has declined the offered confidence of those with whom he means in general to act, because he feels conscious that his habits of mind and his temper are not such as to qualify him for a party leader. Well, there is still room on either side for a man of candour and cool, clear judgment, who loves truth better than the brilliancy of rhetoric or the delusive show of power. To think fairly, and to speak freely as he thinks, is the noblest office of all.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter before six o'clock yesterday week from Osborne House. The suite in attendance consisted of the Duchess (Dowager) of Athole, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, General the Hon. C. Grey, Viscount Bridport, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B.; the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, and Mr. Sahl.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louise, walked and drove out. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked in the castle grounds. The Bishop of Exeter arrived at the castle. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Exeter officiated. Prince and Princess Christian remained at the castle to luncheon. The Bishop of Exeter, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Royal family.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Leopold walked out. Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at the castle. The Bishop of Exeter left the castle. Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Augusta Stanley, Mrs. G. Grant Gordon, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers had audiences of her Majesty. Viscount De Seisel, the Portuguese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, arrived at the castle, and was presented to the Queen by Earl De Grey (in the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and presented his credentials to her Majesty. The Persian Minister also arrived, and presented a letter to the Queen from the Shah of Persia, Earl De Grey and Ripon being present. The Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. The Greek Archbishop of Syros and Tenos paid a visit to Windsor, and also to the castle. His Grace had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. The Queen walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice walked out.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked out. Lady Augusta Stanley left the castle.

The Queen came to London on Thursday, in order to hold a Court on Friday, at Buckingham Palace.

We are authorised to state that the Levée to be held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, will take place on March 1—not on the 3rd, as previously announced.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Emily Cathcart have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Viscount Torrington and the Hon. A. W. F. Grove have arrived at the castle as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

During the continuance of the frost their Royal Highnesses passed several hours daily skating upon the ice on the private water of the Toxophilite Gardens, Regent's Park.

Yesterday week the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Manchester and Lord Dufferin, went to the Queen's Theatre.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner party, at which were present Prince and Princess Teck, Princess Claudine Teck, the Duchess of Manchester, the Lord President of the Council and Countess De Grey, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Earl Granville, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala, the Right Hon. E. and Mrs. Cardwell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe, the Right Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Childers, Major-General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, Mr. A. Cockerell, the Countess of Maclesfield, General Sir W. Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. The band of the Coldstream Guards, conducted by Mr. F. Godfrey, was in attendance.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. the Sub-Dean, and the Rev. W. H. Brookfield officiated.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Manchester and Lord Carington, went to the Globe Theatre to witness the performance of "Philomel," which was played by special desire.

On Tuesday the Princess took her customary driving exercise. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses dined with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone.

The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Kimbolton Castle about the middle of next month, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein continue at Frogmore House.

On Tuesday evening their Royal Highnesses attended a concert given by the members of the Windsor and Eton Amateur Glee and Madrigal Society, at St. Mark's School, Windsor. The room was filled with an aristocratic audience. Dr. Elvey, organist of St. George's Chapel, acted as conductor.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Louise, were present at a ball given by Colonel Bruce and the officers of the third battalion Grenadier Guards at the Victoria-street infantry barracks, Windsor. A distinguished company had the honour of being invited to meet their Royal Highnesses. The string band of the battalion was in attendance.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The Queen of the Netherlands, attended by the Baroness de Dedem, Baroness Pabst, the Baron Schimmelpenninck Van der Oye, and Captain Gavaerts de Simonshaven, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel. The Queen passed through Malines on Tue day, where she was joined by the King of the Belgians, who accompanied her Majesty to Calais, whence she crossed to Dover, and proceeded by railway to London. The Queen is en route for Torquay, where she will make a sojourn of several weeks.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee Dhuleep Singh have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

The Archbishop of Canterbury continues to make satisfactory progress, and it is considered that there is every prospect of his recovery. His Grace's physicians, however, order thorough rest from public duties for a short time longer.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left the Clarendon Hotel for Floors Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have arrived at Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, from Inverary Castle, Argyshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland left Stafford House, on Saturday last, for Trentham. The Duke and Duchess will return to town to-day (Saturday).

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have left town for Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Bowhill, Selkirkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde arrived at their residence in Stratton-street, on Monday, from Dublin.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left town for Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmunds.

The Marchioness of Hamilton has arrived from Eastwell Park. The Marquis of Bowmont has left the Clarendon Hotel.

Earl Granville is suffering from a slight attack of gout. The Earl and Countess of Ducie have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived in town. Countess Cowper and the Ladies Cowper have arrived at the family mansion in St. James's-square, from Panshanger, Herts.

The Countess of Malmesbury arrived in Stratford-place, on Saturday last, from Heron Court, near Christchurch.

Earl Fortescue has arrived at Castle Hill, Devon. Viscount Newry and the Hon. Miss Needham have left town for the Continent.

Various festivities have taken place during the week at Packington Hall, near Coventry, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Aylesford, in celebration of the coming of age of Lord Guernsey, the heir to the domain. On Monday two portraits of the Earl and Countess were presented to Lord Guernsey by the tenants of the estates in Kent, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, who also presented a congratulatory address to the noble Earl and Countess.

In the evening a ball was given at the hall to the principal residents of the neighbourhood; and a dinner, and subsequently a ball, were given to the whole of the tenantry at the adjoining village of Meriden. On Tuesday night all the tenantry and others were invited to a ball at Packington Hall, and on Wednesday the Earl of Aylesford gave a dinner to upwards of three hundred of the labouring people in his employ.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained Prince Teck and a large party of gentlemen at dinner, on Wednesday, at Gloucester House.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff entertained a select party at dinner, yesterday week, at Prussia House, on Carlton House-terrace.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Motley entertained at dinner a distinguished company, on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the American Embassy, in Arlington-street.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon entertained select parties at dinner, on Saturday and Wednesday evenings.

Countess De Grey gave her second reception this season, on Saturday last, at her residence in Carlton-gardens. The reunion was numerous and fashionably attended.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp entertained a large party at dinner, on Wednesday, in Belgrave-square.

The Earl and Countess of Essex entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Viscountess Sydney had a dancing-party, on Wednesday night, at her residence in Cleveland-square.

Lord and Lady Dufferin received a select party at dinner, on Monday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Lady Margaret Beaumont had an assembly, on Tuesday night, at the family residence on The Terrace, Piccadilly.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday last.

NEW THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The sailing programme for the ensuing season has been arranged by the above club as follows:—

Opening trip, Saturday, May 21.

First and second class cutter-matches, Wednesday, May 25.

Prizes: First class, plate value £100; second prize, £30. Second class, plate value £40; second prize, £20. Course, from Gravesend to the West Oaze buoy and return. Time allowance, thirty seconds per ton up to 50 tons; fifteen seconds per ton above.

Schooners and yawls, first and second class, Friday, June 10. First class, 100 tons and upwards, plate value £100; second class, under 100 tons, £50. Yawls to add one fourth to their tonnage. If not sufficient of the smaller class, all to rate as 100, and sail for the two prizes together. Course, from Gravesend to the Mouse Light and return; fifteen seconds per ton time allowance.

Third-class cutter-match, also on the same day. First prize, plate value £25; second, £10. Course, from Gravesend to the Nore and return.

In addition, there will be an ocean race.

Lord Hyde has consented to preside at the 155th anniversary festival of the Welsh Charity, on March 1, at Willis's Rooms.

M. de la Roche Poncié has been elected to the place rendered vacant in the Bureau des Longitudes of the Académie des Sciences by the death of M. Darondeau.

The Belgian Post-Office authorities having given notice that the laws of Belgium forbid the transmission by the post within that country of letters or packets containing money, jewellery, and other articles of value, and that any letters containing such articles which may be sent to Belgium will be returned to this country undelivered, the Postmaster-General has made this regulation known to the public in a postal order.

The second lecture by Professor Weekes on sculpture at the Royal Academy was even better attended than the first. It had much literary interest, as it examined the philosophical theories and definitions of beauty in form, which have been proposed by ancient and modern authors, from Plato to Burke, Reynolds, and Flaxman. The lecturer arrived at the conclusion that the beauty of a living body is dependent on the fitness of all its parts to the welfare of the whole life, under the conditions in which it is designed properly to exist. He applied this principle, in a brief summary description, to the different features and members of the human frame, pointing for example to the statues of the Venus de Medici and the Diana, casts of which stood in the lecture-room.

The practical rules of the art will be discussed in the ensuing lectures.



THE CROCODILE INDIAN TROOP-SHIP IN A STORM.
SEE PAGE 230.



"THE REMORSE OF JUDAS," BY E. ARMITAGE, A.R.A.
SEE PAGE 230.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If, as is by some asserted just now, there is a remarkable disposition in the House of Commons to view with candour, and even favour, the great measures which the Government has already propounded this Session, it can hardly be attributed to the mere fact of the comparative numerical weakness of the Opposition. For both in regard to the Land Tenure Bill and the measure for Education criticism has hitherto come, both in and out of the House, from the Ministerial rather than from the Opposition ranks. When everyone was uniting in a chorus of approbation of Mr. W. E. Forster personally, it was from gentlemen around and behind him that any little pecks at details came; while it was from the front Opposition benches that there issued an expression of "heartfelt satisfaction" with the measure, the speaker being Sir John Pakington. It was a remarkable scene that night, inasmuch as there was a large assembly, the components of which, with scarcely an exception, were listening to a Minister with a predeterminate confidence in his honesty of purpose and his capability to deal with the subject which he had in hand. Many, too, doubtless felt that the very knowledge and capacity of Mr. Forster would tend to exercise more than ever the judicial faculty which he possesses, and which even on the occasions of party struggles has led him in his speeches to examine carefully all sides of a question. There is something, too, in his manner of speaking which must be taking with the House. It is not only that he is not sophistical, but he is fluent, and uses good English phraseology; and, though there is a ruggedness in his elocution, which might be likened to the jolting of an otherwise facile-going carriage over a rough road, yet it is correct; and the ruggedness, which is mainly owing to the want of intonation in his voice, somehow suggests an affinity with that honesty for which everyone gives him credit. He told his story with precision, but yet with not so much of that as to be monotonous; was, though sufficiently episodic, clear and consecutive; and, as a whole, fulfilled very much the requirements of that "unadorned eloquence" which Sir Robert Peel attributed to Mr. Cobden. Possibly the favour with which Mr. Forster was so universally received may have unconsciously influenced Lord Robert Montagu's manner, when he followed; for he was nearly petulant, though his criticism was so minute as hardly to justify the warmth and rapidity with which he spoke. As has been hinted above, there was some suggestion of too much moderation in the measure from below the gangway on the Ministerial side; but there was nothing to indicate a prospect of a combative debate on the second reading; so that in regard to this measure, as well as others which have been introduced, most of the work will be done, not in a party spirit, but business-like, by both sides in Committee.

The activity and comprehensiveness of Mr. Goschen have been continually manifested, and he seems, as it were, engaged in a daily contest with rates and poor laws, and to be constantly coming to the House for stimulus and assistance. It was on one of these themes, that of local taxation, that he was instrumental in getting up the only discussion in which there has been any tendency shown by the Opposition to be restive or antagonistic. Proposing a Committee to inquire into a section of the question of local taxation did not seem to satisfy that body of gentlemen of whom Sir Massey Lopes is the representative, and that honourable gentleman was vigorously grievous in his speech, and then threatening, so far as to move an amendment, which, for some time, seemed likely to bring on a division. Though he has reappeared in his place this week, Mr. Disraeli was then absent, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who has been acting leader with creditable assiduity, here struck in with a tactical suggestion, which was an obvious hint to his friends that a direct negative to the motion would be a deviation from the policy which the leaders of the Opposition have seemingly laid down in the conduct of their party this Session. Absolute acceptance of the proposed alteration in the tones of the motion so suggested could hardly have been expected from Ministerial nature and instincts; but Mr. Gladstone readily enough entered into terms; and, the good discipline for which the Conservatives are remarkable prevailing, a happy end was brought to the only disturbance of the happy serenity which has reigned up to this time in the House.

The temper and spirit of the House, which has been indicated, is an admirable one as regards the carrying on of the business of the country; but it is necessarily sterile in regard to features and incidents which are open to comment or criticism. Opportunities for the development of membership in any of its phases have been very few. It is, however, worthy of mention that Mr. Holms, the new member for Hackney, who has taken up, perhaps for him, the rather abstract subject of the condition of our diplomatic service, made a very able speech in moving for a Committee to inquire into this subject. His manner of speaking is close and logical; his language plain, but nervous; he is fluent in no ordinary degree, and possesses the art of enunciating every word of his sentences. Glancing still at personal developments, allusion may be made to Mr. Pimms, the new member for Derby, who made his debut last year in a speech which was curious for its eccentricities of thought, style, and delivery. That gentleman gave notice not long ago of a bill, at which there was a laugh, probably coming mainly from representatives of the railway interest, who alone could see the utter monstrosity of a proposition to supply hot-water tins for the warming of third-class carriages. The idea of suggesting a modicum of comfort to the class of carriages which is ranked as purely proletarian, perhaps seems to managers of the staple conveyance system of the country an attack on their property—an attempt to empty the first-class vehicles on every line; and the wit which devised it may appear to them allied to madness. Nevertheless, Mr. Pimms has got in his bill; and, when the second reading comes on, there will be opportunity for discussing the whole system of railway carriages as now arranged.

When a member has gained a certain distinction, he must feel it rather trying to have it plucked piecemeal from him. So, however, it has happened with Mr. Monk, who once on a time, taking the tide at flow, was borne on to a sudden success in regard to his measure for removing the electoral disabilities of the officials of the Civil Service. His subsequent attempts to render, according to his notion, his legislation on the subject complete have been disastrous; for last year Ministers and ex-Ministers united to throw out a bill which he concocted, and now, when he came forward with a more modest proposal for a Committee to inquire into the subject, he fared no better. For this once Mr. Gladstone went into the humorous vein, and, knowing that he had Mr. Monk at his mercy, tried to mitigate that gentleman's discomfiture by being pleasant and jocular with him, the object being to get the voluntary withdrawal of the motion. After much laughter and banter, with a demeanour and in tones of dejected resignation, Mr. Monk gave way, and for the present he is a private member without a special mission.

One evening there was a notable exposition of that sympathy with the working classes which is often assumed by the Conservatives as one of the essentials of their creed. It was based on a motion of Mr. Peek, the object of which was to free Chelsea Bridge from toll, and he and two other Conservative members for Surrey were very earnest in their suggestions that the impost bore directly and heavily on an important social question in the metropolis—that of providing proper dwellings for artisans. They were joined with sympathetic zeal by Mr. W. H. Smith, who, as a metropolitan member, felt a sense of duty upon him in this regard; but sharp opposition came, firstly from an Irish and then from a Scotch member, both of them extremely liberal, and the latter positively returned as a working man's friend; though, perhaps, the ambit of his sympathy for that class was not intended to embrace more than Glasgow. There were on the Liberal side the usual politico-economic reasonings; and at last Mr. Ayrton rose to put his imprimatur on that view of the subject. While arguing generally, though the hour was a critical one, he was adequately listened to; but when he seemed to be entering on an exposition of his ideas of the duty of a Chief Commissioner of Works, and was apparently about to repeat at length his disclaiming speech on his re-election for the Tower Hamlets, it is not too much to say that the small House which was existent at the moment rose with curious unanimity, and so demanded the "cloture" that the right hon. gentleman abruptly ceased; and an instant division showed that the friends of the working man, in this particular matter, were exactly eight.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY FEB. 18.

THE JUDGES' JURISDICTION BILL.

The Lord Chancellor introduced this bill, the object of which is to enable any judge of any one of the superior courts at Westminster to sit, upon request, in any of the other two courts, with the same authority as if he were a member of such other court. At the same time, the Lord Chancellor made a general statement as to the course he proposed to take in regard to the recommendations of the Judicial Commissioners. He had prepared measures for combining the whole of the superior courts into one great body, which should, as the Commissioners advised, be endowed with all the powers and jurisdiction of the various existing courts, and should divide the work with its members as might be most convenient; every judge being enabled to sit, if necessary, in any division. The separation between the equity and common law courts would thus be removed. The Lord Chancellor thought that five judges would be enough for each division. The Appeal Court would consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, four permanent appeal judges, and three to be selected from the judges of first instance—nine, in all, but ten as recommended by the Commissioners. He suggested that the House of Lords should appoint a special committee of appeal, like the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and empower it to sit in the recess as well as during the Parliamentary Session. The question of circuits was not ripe for settlement, except as regarded the Home Circuit, which should be abolished.

Lord Cairns and Lord Chelmsford thought the Appeal Court should include ten judges. Lords Westbury and Romilly approved the Lord Chancellor's proposals, and Lord Redesdale complained of the large number of Scotch appeals.

The bill was read the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. T. Chambers postponed the Committee on his bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister until April 27, to meet the convenience of Mr. Walpole, whom a domestic affliction compels to be absent at this time.

In reply to Captain White, Mr. Bruce stated that the story circulated by an Irish newspaper about O'Donovan Rossa having been flogged was untrue. He has not been subjected to any kind of punishment since the latter end of 1868.

The East India Laws and Regulations Bill was read the second time; the Dissolved Districts and Unions Bill was passed through Committee; and the Select Committee on the cost of the Abyssinian war was reappointed.

The state of the Consular service was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. Holms, who described it as both inefficient and extravagant, and contended from the facts he adduced, which led him to this conclusion, that it was the bounden duty of the House of Commons to take action for the purpose of putting this branch of the public service on a proper footing. Finally, he submitted a resolution declaring that the expenditure on account of the Consular service might be reduced, and that it was expedient for the promotion of efficiency and economy to transfer the control of the department from the Foreign Office to the Board of Trade. Mr. R. Shaw pronounced the motion premature, seeing that the House had only on Monday last agreed to appoint a Committee to inquire into the subject; and Mr. Otway, on behalf of the Government, took the same line of opposition to the proposal. The desire of the Government was that the Committee should be fairly and impartially constituted, and that the inquiry should be a real and searching one. After a few words from Mr. S. Beaumont and Mr. S. Kinnaird, the motion was withdrawn.

THE POOR RATE IN LONDON.

Mr. Goschen moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the equal distribution over the metropolis of a further portion of the charge for poor relief. The right hon. gentleman said that the result of the experiment of equally distributing a portion of the charge for poor relief over the metropolitan parishes had been most satisfactory. The poorer parishes had benefited by the co-partnership with their wealthier neighbours, and a state of increased efficiency had resulted in the districts where relief for the poor was most needed. The expenditure for poor relief in the metropolis during the past year had been £1,400,000, and of this sum about £400,000 had been charged to the common fund. The bill proposed to add to the charge of the common fund other expenses, including a weekly allowance of 3s. 6d. per head per adult maintained in the workhouse; and this addition would increase the amount charged to the common fund to about £650,000, or nearly one half the total expenditure in poor-law relief. Indirectly, the passing of the measure might be expected to check the evil of overcrowding in workhouses, as the 3s. 6d. per head would be allowed only for a certain number of inmates.

Mr. Slater-Booth agreed with the principle of the bill, but objected to a fixed allowance being made for the maintenance of the paupers. Mr. McCullagh Torrens opposed it, as introducing the principle of centralisation of government, an objection in which he was supported by Dr. Brewer. Mr. Locke thought the bill was a good one.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was afterwards read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships sat for only a few minutes, and transacted no public business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Disraeli has recovered from his recent illness. He appeared in his place in the House.

Mr. Norman Grosvenor took his seat for Chester, in the room of Earl Grosvenor, now Marquis of Westminster.

The business paper of the House was well filled with notices and bills awaiting progress; but of the former, the great majority were of minor interest, and several of the latter went off for the occasion by postponement.

There was no opposition to the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Bruce, but a good deal of time was spent in criticising its details and making suggestions for the improvement of its provisions. The general scope of the measure is similar to that of the bill which was brought in with a similar object last year, but many alterations have been introduced into some of its clauses, and these alterations seem as a rule to be recognised as improvements. In the course of the conversation Mr. J. Lancaster, one of the members for Wigan, made his maiden speech, and offered some valuable practical suggestions as to the working and management of mines; while Mr. G. Elliot, who was nearly equally inexperienced in Parliamentary speaking, gave the House the benefit of his knowledge of mining affairs; and Mr. Roden, one of the representatives of Stoke, also made his first appearance as a debater. The bill was read the second time, and the Committee was fixed for March 18.

Mr. Goschen moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire and report upon the expediency of dividing between the owners and occupiers of rateable property the charges now imposed for various local purposes, and what changes in the constitution of the local bodies now administering rates should follow such division. Sir Massey Lopes moved, as an amendment, that it would be more desirable to postpone the appointment of the Select Committee till Government had brought forward its promised scheme dealing with the whole question of rating. After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn and the Committee agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord Chelmsford moved the second reading of the Sunday Trading Bill, which he said was substantially the same measure as had been before Parliament during the last year or two. For forty years efforts of different kinds had been made to legislate on the subject. The evil had now become one of serious magnitude—no fewer than 10,000 shops being open every Sunday in the metropolis. In the interest not only of public order and morality, but of the shopkeepers themselves, he urged the necessity of legislation. The Bishops of London and Gloucester supported the bill. The Lord

Chancellor also approved it in principle, although he foresaw practical difficulties as to details. Lord Morley thought the statute of Charles II. ought to be repealed. The Duke of Somerset doubted the possibility of getting such a measure passed in its present shape, and recommended that it should be referred to a Select Committee. The bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. W. H. Forster took his seat for the borough of Bridgnorth, in the room of Mr. Whitmore, resigned.

Notice was given of motions for the repeal of the house tax, the gradual reduction of the National Debt, and the abolition of the purchase system in the Army.

Mr. Cardwell, in reply to a question, stated that the volunteers would not be armed with breech-loading rifles until the Government had decided upon the description of breech-loader which should be adopted generally for the service.

In a long series of questions, Sir George Jenkinson inquired whether Government were aware of the proceedings in Ireland upon the arrival of the released Fenian prisoners. Mr. Bruce replied that the Government were fully aware of what had taken place, and were of opinion that the law had been sufficiently vindicated by the civil authorities.

Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Controller of her Majesty's Household, appeared at the bar of the House and read her Majesty's reply to the Address from the Commons upon the inclosure of Epping Forest. Her Majesty promised carefully to consider how best to give effect to the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Cross obtained leave to bring in a bill to render void the sale of the next presentation to a benefice.

Mr. Monk called the attention of the House to the disabilities under which the revenue officers labour in reference to Parliamentary elections, and moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the matter, and to consider the expediency of removing the disabilities in certain cases. Mr. Graves seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone reminded Mr. Monk of the exhaustive debate upon this subject which took place last Session, and the unmistakable expression of opinion then elicited from the House. He appealed to the House to permit a decent interval to elapse before again bringing forward the question. Mr. Russell Gurney, Sir George Jenkinson, and Mr. Crawford supported the motion, which was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. Cowper-Temple introduced a bill to provide for the improvement, protection, and management of common and waste lands near cities and towns in England.

Mr. Peek called the attention of the House to the toll on Chelsea Bridge, and moved that it be abolished. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, and opposed by Sir P. O'Brien, who moved an amendment. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Ayrton joined. Upon a division, the resolution was rejected by 162 against 21.

Mr. Dods obtained leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the execution and acknowledgment of deeds of married women; Mr. Goldney, one to amend the law relating to the election and office of coroners; Mr. Muntz, one to amend the Adulteration of Food and Drink Act (1860), and to extend its provisions to drugs; and Mr. Eykyn, one to provide for the appointment of public prosecutors and for the more effectual prosecution of indictable offences.

The Dissolved Districts and Unions Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. S. Cave moved the second reading of the Life Assurance Companies Bill. He depicted the looseness and insecurity of the present system, and the disastrous consequences by which it was attended. In the course of the discussion on the bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer approved the introduction of the bill, but pointed out, though in no hostile spirit, that it really would not be an adequate remedy for the evils complained of. He considered that the accounts, instead of being merely sent to the Board of Trade, should appear either in the newspapers or in some other way that would make them accessible to everyone. He did not see how absolute certainty could be supplied except by the Government undertaking the business. In consideration of sums of money they now granted annuities, and they could do the converse by giving sums of money in return for annuities. It was not the object of the Government to put themselves forward to undertake the business, but if it were pressed upon him for the public advantage he was willing to undertake it. The bill was read the second time.

The second reading was also given to a bill brought in by Mr. Rathbone to enable attorneys and their clients to contract for a specified remuneration for legal services.

Mr. Wheelhouse obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the elementary education of blind, deaf, and dumb children, and for the Government inspection of such schools; and it was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat only about half an hour, in the course of which time the Jurisdiction of Judges Bill was read the second time, and the Marquis of Bath gave notice that on Tuesday, March 1, he should move for copies of the correspondence between Mr. Madden and the Irish Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved the second reading of the Pilotage Bill, which was agreed to. On the motion of the hon. gentleman the bill was then referred to a Select Committee, on the understanding that the principle should be accepted, leaving the Committee the power of hearing evidence and of considering as to how that principle was to be applied.

The War Office Bill was read the second time; and the Merchant Shipping Bill was likewise read the second time, and then referred to a Select Committee.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to introduce the Scotch Land Bill, the object of which was to abolish the feudal and burgage tenure, and to amend the law relating to land rights in Scotland. The bill was to give an inexpensive title to land now held under the feudal tenure, without interfering with the interests of anyone upon those lands. It would also authorise a son to succeed to his father's estate immediately after his parent's death, instead of waiting three years, as was required under the existing law. It also declared that, where there were few duties and money was to be paid for land, that might be split up into parcels for building or other purposes, to spread it over the land, so that the superior proprietor might be protected. The bill would also facilitate the transfer of the land and secure the titles to it. In 1617 the Scotch Parliament passed an Act securing the proprietor of the land in his holding, provided that he had a bona fide occupation of fourteen years. The bill proposed to reduce it to seven. It also gave power to make deeds valid, notwithstanding any formal defects in them, provided evidence were given of the bona fides of the deed.

On the motion of Mr. Otway, the Committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Services was nominated.

The Emigration Commissioners caution emigrants against proceeding, as agricultural labourers, to Venezuela, or any of the countries on the northern coasts of South America. A party of English emigrants were landed at Ciudad Bolivar in November last, under circumstances which exposed them to great suffering and risk.

The Japanese have always displayed a great aptitude for adopting European inventions, and their Government, being fully aware of the importance of keeping pace with the current of public opinion, has shown itself to be quite as enlightened as its most advanced subjects. It has now determined to introduce railways into the empire, and has, by way of experiment, contracted with Mr. Lay, the late superintendent of Chinese Customs, for the construction of a railway from Jeddo to Osaka, a distance of three hundred miles. The line is to be constructed by English engineers, and to be paid for by a loan of one million sterling advanced by English capitalists to the Mikado's Government.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Mr. Henry William Sharp Whiffin, the chief auditor of Army accounts, has been appointed Accountant-General of the Army.

The Mediterranean Squadron leaves Lisbon for a short cruise to the Azores. H.M.S. *Hercules* parted from the fleet yesterday week, and is on her way to Spithead.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the regulation cost of Lieutenancies in the cavalry and infantry of the Line will be reduced to £450.

Lieutenant-General Charles Algernon Lewis has been appointed Colonel of the 64th Foot, in place of the late Lieutenant-General H. K. Bloomfield.

Lieutenant-General Edward H. D. E. Napier has been appointed Colonel of the 46th Foot, vice Lieutenant-General Sir C. A. Windham, deceased; and Major-General Sir H. Shirley succeeds Lieutenant-General Napier as Colonel of the 61st Foot.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Academy at Woolwich will be held in July next, under the regulations dated Horse Guards, May 1, 1868, except that the educational part of the examination will be conducted under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The troops at the Aldershot camp, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., assembled at an early hour, yesterday week, and marched to the vicinity of Frimley, where they went through a series of evolutions incidental to a sham fight.

The Army and Navy Estimates for the financial year 1870-1 have been published. The total charge for both services is £22,225,530, being a decrease of £1,883,011. The total is thus distributed between the services:—For the Army, £12,975,000; for the Navy, £9,250,530. The reduction of men in the Army is 12,368. In the Navy the number of seamen provided for is 47,000, against 49,000 last year. The number of marines is unaltered.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Friday next, at half-past two o'clock.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the Hon. Artillery Company took place, on Thursday week, at the Armoury-house, Finsbury, by the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett distributed the prizes to the 40th Middlesex on Saturday last. The gallant officer, in his address to the corps, referred to the advantages of the volunteer force, and spoke hopefully of its future.

An important meeting of commanding officers of volunteers was held in London on Wednesday—Lord Ranelagh presiding. Resolutions were passed by which it was decided that an association of commanding officers of volunteers should be established in London, and that meetings of that body should be held on the third Wednesday in March, April, May, June, and July.

Last Saturday the spring season of the metropolitan volunteer force began, and nearly all the regiments marched out—some to the parks and others through various routes. In Regent's Park there were about 1000 volunteers; and in Hyde Park about 800. The Queen's marched from Westminster Hall, the London Rifle Brigade from Guildhall, the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) from the Foundling Hospital, and the 3rd Middlesex Artillery from the headquarters, Kennington-lane.

The annual supper of the 19th Middlesex was held, on Wednesday week, at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, and advantage was taken of the occasion to present to Mr. Thomas Hughes, the hon. Colonel of the corps, a testimonial, in the shape of a handsome portrait-album, containing photographs of more than 200 of the members. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Oxley (who has succeeded Mr. Hughes) made the presentation, and in an appropriate speech recounted the reasons why the testimonial had been offered.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP IN THE LORDS.

At a numerous meeting of peers held in the library of the Carlton Club on Saturday—Lord Cairns in the chair—a resolution was moved by the Duke of Richmond, seconded by the Marquis of Salisbury, and carried unanimously, that the Earl of Derby should be invited, upon Lord Cairns's resignation, to assume the post of leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords. This resolution was conveyed to Lord Derby by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Colville.

The Earl of Derby has declined the offer, as will be seen by the following letter from his Lordship:—

"23, St. James's-square, Feb. 21, 1870.

"Dear Colville,—When the Duke of Richmond informed me of the resolution arrived at by the meeting of Conservative peers held at the Carlton on Saturday requesting me to accept the leadership of the party in the House of Lords, I felt it due both to them and to myself—while promising an early decision—to request that a short interval might be allowed me for the consideration of their proposal.

"I could not but feel deeply the value of the confidence thus reposed in me, and my anxiety not lightly to reject a position of possible public usefulness was increased by the apprehension that a refusal on my part might, in the present state of matters, cause a certain degree of inconvenience to those with whom I have so long acted, and from whom I have just received so signal a mark of friendship and regard.

"You will not be surprised that, under these circumstances, I should have hesitated for some time before giving the answer which, on deliberate reflection, I feel it my duty to give.

"It is essential for the satisfactory conduct of the affairs of a party that its leader should be at once efficient and experienced. Any deficiency in these respects is injurious not only to the interests of the party itself, but to the proper conduct of public business.

"Now I need not remind you that the practice of the House of Lords is absolutely new to me. And you will not suspect me of affected modesty when I say that the function of party leadership, honourable and important as it is, does not seem to me one for which I am by habit or temperament well qualified. To other claims on my time and attention, though these are many, I will not refer; for if no public obstacle existed private convenience should be set aside. But I am convinced that both to our friends and to the public I should be of less use as a leader than as a simple member of the House of Lords; and this consideration alone decides me, though with sincere regret, to decline an offer for which I shall always feel grateful.

"Of the work of the House I hope to take my full share: you will not, I trust, often find me absent from my place on any important debate; and you may confidently reckon on such help as I can give.

"I have addressed this letter to you by the Duke's request, he being, as I understand, out of town.

"Believe me, my dear Colville, very sincerely yours,

"The Lord Colville. "DERBY."

An official communication from the Post Office sets forth the number of messages sent out for delivery from the four chief London offices on each day of the past week. The business shows a steady increase, and Mr. Scudamore expresses a hope that the improvement thus noted will be continuous.

On Sunday, at noon, the Great Eastern was 725 miles from Bombay, and the cable was being lowered into the deepest part of the channel, 2100 fathoms. The Great Eastern performed her voyage out without a single mishap. She left Portland on Nov. 6, and stayed six days at St. Vincent and eight at the Cape. The length of the voyage, including stoppages, was thus eighty-three days. On the west and south coast of Africa she hugged the land: finding the currents strong on the east coast she went right across to the west coast of Madagascar. After that her rate of speed increased from 110 to about 200 miles a day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Cutlers' Company has voted 200 gs. for charitable purposes.

The banquet to be given to the Harrow farmers by the noblemen and gentlemen who ride with her Majesty's stag-hounds will be held on March 9, at the London Tavern.

On Monday morning the tide in the Thames rose to an unusual height, overflowing the lower grounds upon the banks, and flooding several of the cellars and underground stores.

Mr. Purdy's return of metropolitan pauperism shows that last Saturday there were 169,093 paupers, as against 152,759 last year. The pauperism of the eastern district remains nearly stationary, but the other districts have increased.

The annual dinner in aid of the funds of University College Hospital was held, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms—Sir James Clarke Lawrence, M.P., in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £1344.

A Parliamentary paper shows that in 1867 there were run over and killed in the streets of London 96 persons, while 1284 were injured. In 1868 there were 83 killed and 1265 injured. During the first half of last year 62 were killed and 764 injured.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at the Royal Institution, the following papers are expected to be read:—"A Visit to Yarkand and Kashgar," by Mr. R. B. Shaw; "A Journey Through the Provinces of Shantung, and Visit to the Tomb of Confucius," by Mr. J. Markham.

Earl Granville presided, yesterday week, at a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. At this meeting the Prince of Wales was elected president of the Commission, in the place of the late Earl of Derby; and Prince Christian and the Earl of Derby were elected members of the Commission.

The theatre being built by Mr. Montague in the Strand, near the Adelphi, is to be called the Vaudeville.—The Royalty Theatre, at the expiration of Miss Oliver's tenancy, will, after re-decoration, be opened in August under the sole management of Mrs. George Sydney, the present manageress of the Royal Alfred Theatre.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to contribute one half the cost of an improvement proposed to be effected by the Commissioners of Sewers, by the removal of the Church of St. Mildred, Poultry, and by throwing a portion of the site into the public way, at a cost of £4000.

The report of the committee formed to make arrangements for the presentation of the national address to the King of the Belgians was read and adopted at the Mansion House on Thursday week. It was resolved that the surplus funds should be given to a Belgian charity in London.

The anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots took place, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Allcroft. The number of inmates in the institution is 485, but the board of management hope to provide accommodation for 800. The estimate for the extension of the building is £30,000, of which about one third has been contributed. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to about £2000.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained, on Monday, the members of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council for the Wards of Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Broad-street, Bridge, Broad-street, Candlewick, Castle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, and Cordwainer, at a banquet, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The guests numbered about 190.

Sir W. Fairbairn presided, on Saturday, at the dinner of the London Association of Foremen Engineers, and among those present were Sir J. Whitworth, Captain Sherard Osborn, Professor Tyndall, Mr. E. J. Reed, and Mr. Carter, M.P. The chairman, in the course of a retrospective glance at the progress of engineering within his experience, extending over sixty-five years, congratulated the association that it was not connected with strikes, but was established on principles of mutual improvement and assistance.

A deputation of four gentlemen from a like number of metropolitan unions waited upon the President of the Poor-Law Board, on Monday, to ask for information as to the carrying out of the recent minute on poor law and charity. The principal difficulty was said to be the determination of what was considered to be adequate relief. Mr. Goschen, after some discussion, said the Board could lay down general rules, but could not indicate the course to be pursued on special occasions. He promised to answer in writing the precise points that had been put to him; but, with regard to the question of the adequacy of relief, he believed that they had given too little to paupers in general.—Mr. Goschen received another deputation on Tuesday on the subject of poor-law relief and private charity. The want of organisation among the charities was deplored by several speakers. Mr. Goschen stated that the guardians of the poor had shown greater readiness to act upon his minute than the managers of charitable institutions.

The annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was held, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Sampson Lloyd presiding. The formation of tribunals of commerce, the propriety of repealing the Statute of Frauds, the manner of the completion of composition deeds, and the cost to inventors under the present patent laws were amongst the subjects which came under discussion. On the motion of Mr. Lupton (Leeds), a resolution was adopted in favour of the compulsory registration of partnerships. A discussion took place on the question of international coinage. A report in favour of an English sovereign, slightly altered in value to 25s., was presented by Messrs. Lloyd, Akroyd, M.P., Whitwell, M.P., Behrens, and Field. Ultimately an amendment was adopted concurring in the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, who were opposed to the adoption of the 25-franc piece. A resolution in favour of the registration of trade-marks was adopted.

Yesterday week the fellows of the Geological Society held their anniversary meeting, when Professor Huxley, president for the last two years, delivered a farewell address, in which, after the usual allusions to the history of the society for the previous year, he treated of the effect of the discoveries of the past eight years upon the theory of the evolution of animal life. He reviewed the evidence, which, on the whole, he showed tended to favour the theory of development, as appeared from the successive formation of certain classes of animals, especially the horse, the stag, and others. He then went into the examination of the problem as shown by the distribution of life on the globe at various successive periods; and, after calling attention to the evidence attainable in this domain of the subject, concluded by saying that no other theory than that of evolution was capable of explaining the phenomena therein exhibited. The theory, moreover, supposed no sudden change, nor a greater or less rate of variation than at present existing. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., Sir Charles Lyell, and others warmly thanked Professor Huxley for his lecture. Mr. Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., was elected president for the next year.

A meeting was held, on Thursday week, of the National Association for Promoting the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Liquor Traffic. The object of the association is to place the power of granting licenses in the hands of local representative boards, and resolutions and a memorial to Parliament to that effect were adopted. The Archbishop of York presided at the meeting and expressed his satisfaction at the passing of the Beerhouses Act of last Session. The Bishop of Exeter spoke of the temptations which were laid before the working classes by the excessive number of public-houses.—A deputation of the Licensing Amendment League, including several members of Parliament, had an interview with the Home Secretary, on Tuesday, and submitted a series of proposals for controlling and restricting the granting of licenses and the opening of public-houses. Mr. Bruce, in replying to the observations made in support of these proposals, said the bill which he was about to introduce in the course of the week would, he believed, go as far as Parliament was at present prepared to go in the matter, although it might not be so thorough as the members of the deputation desired.

LAW AND POLICE.

The death of Lord Barcaple, one of the Scotch Lords of Session, is announced. He was sixty-one years of age, and had discharged the duties of a Judge nearly eight years.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench gave judgment on Monday in the case of the Queen against the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. Some years ago the Rev. Dr. Jebb was appointed to the Prectorship of Hereford Cathedral, and, under the old law, by virtue of his office, he would be entitled to succeed to a canonry residentiary. By the Act 3 and 4 Vict. the appointment was transferred from the Dean and Chapter to the Bishop, and on the occurrence of a vacancy the late Dr. Hampden, the Bishop of Hereford, collated the Rev. William Waring to the office, upon which a motion for a mandamus to the Dean and Chapter was moved for on behalf of Dr. Jebb. The Court decided that the Bishop was right in claiming the nomination.

The Rev. Mr. Hawke brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench to recover £4000 paid by him on 200 shares he had taken in the firm of Pile, Spence, and Co. (Limited). The defendants were Messrs. Mellor and Child, directors; and the allegations against them were that the statements put forward were fraudulent. The Judge directed a verdict to be returned in favour of Mellor, against whom there was no evidence; and on Saturday, at the close of two days' trial, the jury returned a verdict for the other defendant.

An action was, on Monday, brought in the Court of Queen's Bench against the proprietor of a Cardiff paper for libel. The plaintiff was the chairman of the committee of Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., who contested Cardiff in the Conservative interest at the general election of 1868; and the alleged libel consisted of some adverse comments upon the evidence given by the plaintiff before the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Committee. It was contended for the defence that the article was a fair criticism, and nothing more, and this view was taken by the jury.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart gave judgment, yesterday week, in the matter of a motion which had been before the Court to commit the publisher and printer of the *Echo* for contempt of court in publishing comments upon the subject of the Tichborne Baronetcy. The Vice-Chancellor held that the case was not one to be treated with severity, and ordered the publisher to pay his own costs.

In an action tried before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Monday, the registered officer of the National Bank sought to obtain a declaration that Mr. Walter, a shareholder in Lafitte and Co., was bound by the compromise of the case of "Gray v. Lewis," in which the National Bank was concerned. Mr. Walter alleged that he had not received notice of the compromise; but the Vice-Chancellor decided against him.

Vice-Chancellor James delivered judgment, yesterday week, in the case of the "Duke of Bedford v. the London and North Western Railway Company." The Duke of Bedford sought to restrain the company from taking down a wall in Amptill-square, as being contrary to an agreement made in 1846; but the company contended that they were empowered by an Act of Parliament to remove the wall, although it was not described in their books of reference. The Vice-Chancellor said the defence was as idle and dishonest a one as he had ever met with, and granted an injunction restraining the defendants from permanently removing the wall.

In an action of ejectment tried in the Court of Common Pleas last Saturday, it was stated that the matter in dispute had arisen in 1794. After the case had been settled by arrangement, Lord Chief Justice Bovill congratulated the persons interested in the case, and mentioned a suit of a like character which had been in existence more or less since the compilation of Domesday Book, but which had only been settled during the present century.

As stated in a previous Number, an action has been brought in the Court of Exchequer by Dr. Williams, of Brook-street, against the Duchess of Somerset for reflecting upon his professional character in connection with his treatment of her son. An ample retraction and an apology have been made, and a verdict entered for the plaintiff—damages, five guineas.

The convent case of "Saurin v. Starr and Kennedy" is now understood to be finally settled, on the following terms—viz., the £300 dowry to be returned (which is tantamount to a verdict for the defendants); each side to pay their own costs; the suit in Chancery to be set aside, each party also to pay their own costs; all papers which have passed in the suit to be returned to the respective parties, and all imputations on both sides to be withdrawn.

In the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, Mr. Vining, who was lessee of the Princess's Theatre, passed his last examination, and was granted an unconditional order of discharge.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday week, a market gardener obtained damages against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for injuries sustained in a collision in July. The defendants pleaded that the injuries suffered by the plaintiff were slight, but that they had been aggravated by his imprudence in continuing to work contrary to the doctor's advice. They paid £75 into court, but the jury gave the plaintiff £775 additional. The London and Brighton Railway Company were the defendants in an action in which the jury gave the plaintiff, the daughter of a retired publican, damages of £300 for injuries received in the accident at New-cross. On Tuesday, the London and South-Western, the Metropolitan, and the Brighton obtained verdicts in their favour. In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, an action brought by Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company terminated in a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages £850. In the part-heard action against the Midland Railway Company, the jury gave the plaintiff £600.

Four men, convicted of having stolen pictures and other property, valued at £1500, from a gentleman's residence, received sentence at the Middlesex Sessions on Thursday week. One of the culprits, who had been a servant in the establishment, was ordered to undergo seven years' penal servitude. The three other men had shorter terms of imprisonment imposed.

Thomas Neilson, the auctioneer, who was charged with robbing the Gatehead building societies, was convicted at the Durham Quarter Sessions, yesterday week, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. It was stated that the prisoner's defalcations amounted to £14,000.

Mr. Thomas Early, of Norwich, who was the owner of some bottles of explosive liquid which, on being lifted out of a train in which he was travelling, exploded and seriously injured two porters, was taken before the Stafford magistrates, last Saturday, and fined £20. The porters are recovering.

Early on Monday morning a pawnbroker's shop at Preston was entered by thieves, and thirty silver watches, thirty gold, silver, and plated brooches, and other jewellery were stolen.

Nineteen adherents of the "Countess of Derwentwater" were, on Wednesday, indicted at the Newcastle Assizes for riot and conspiracy, in having forcibly seized some farm stock belonging to the tenants of the Derwentwater estates. The bailiff, who superintended the seizure, was sent to prison for nine months; the others were released on their recognisances.

The body of a river-watcher, having marks of violence about it, was found in the Derwent, at Cockermouth, last July. At the time three well-known poachers were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder. The trial of the prisoners was concluded at the Cumberland Assizes, yesterday week, when one of the men—Hodgson—was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The trial of Barrett for the attempted assassination of Captain Lambert was finished at Dublin on Saturday night. The jury could not agree upon their verdict, and were discharged.

A man named Mullins was shot dead on Usher's-quay, Dublin, on Sunday night. It is believed that the assassination is the result of some dispute connected with the Fenian conspiracy. Four men have been arrested on suspicion, but no arms were found in possession of either of the prisoners.



WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.
SEE PAGE 230.

THE CAMBRIDGE SENIOR WRANGLER.

Mr. Richard Pendlebury, the Senior Wrangler this year, was born on March 28, 1847. He is son of a well-known respectable chemist in Liverpool. He entered the Middle School of Liverpool College in January 1856, and remained there until June, 1861, when, as prize-boy, he received the nomination to the Upper School. During this period he obtained the Tyrer, M'Neill, and Potter Scholarships, various medals for divinity, history, geography, and chemistry, and some prizes of books. He remained in the Upper School until October, 1866, and successively obtained Sir W. Brown's Scholarship thrice, Lord Derby's Prize as the head of the Liverpool centre (senior division) in the Oxford local examination, and the Leigh Scholarship thrice, closing his career at Liverpool College by carrying off the Gladstone University Exhibition, value £54 per annum and tenable for three years and a half. This exhibition was founded by the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., father of the Premier, whose family took a very active part in the establishment of the college, having contributed the munificent sum of £3000 to its funds. During his progress through the college schools Mr. Pendlebury's abilities were tested on four occasions in the University local examinations. On the first occasion, in June, 1860, when only thirteen years old, he was placed in the first class of the junior division. On the second occasion, in December, 1860, he gained a first-class place in the junior division at the Cambridge examinations, and distinguished himself also in mathematics. In 1862, when fifteen years old, he was placed third in the aggregate list (senior division) in the Oxford examinations, and first in the mathematical list. In 1864 he was again placed at the head of the mathematical list, and bracketed first on the aggregate for the whole kingdom in the senior division of the Oxford examinations. In 1866 he matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, when he was placed first in the examination, obtaining a minor scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, and the Hare Scholarship, value £25. In June, 1867, he was placed first in his year on the college mathematical and general lists, obtaining the Wood Exhibition, value £50,



MR. PENDLEBURY, SENIOR WRANGLER.

and Wright's Prize. In July, 1867, he obtained the £30 scholarship awarded to the most successful candidate at the first B.A. examination at London University, which is rendered famous by the fact of so many of those who have gained it (including Todhunter and House) having become senior wranglers. In June, 1868, he was again placed first in his college on the mathematical and general lists, and obtained a foundation scholarship of £50 per annum and the Wood's Exhibition of £50. In June, 1869, his position on the college list remained unchanged, and he was again awarded the Wood's Exhibition and Wright's Prize. On passing his second B.A. examination at London University, in November, 1869, he obtained a first class and the University scholarship for mathematics, value £50 per annum. Rarely, indeed, has a more brilliant career than this been recorded of any University student. In the competition for Smith's Prize he is bracketed equal to his nearest rival, Mr. Greenhill, of the same college.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. G. L. Collis, of Cornhill.

THE LATE FROST.

During the first two or three days of last week, after the cold winds of Saturday, the 12th, and Sunday, the 13th inst., the surface of the Thames from the tidal reach was, at low water, completely blocked with masses of ice, which caused an almost entire suspension of steam-boat navigation. As soon as the force of the tide was spent, the ice began to form in masses, and it was only when the water again began to flow that it was broken up. In some places the river was full of ice, many of the pieces being quite 2 ft. thick. Above the tidal portion of the Thames the water was covered with ice. In some parts of the river there were skating and sliding. On the Monday morning the steamers of the Iron and Citizen and Watermen's Companies ceased running, and the only vessels that could be seen trying to make up the river against the heavy masses of floating ice were a few steam-tugs with coal-barges in tow. All the vessels lying moored in the Pool were literally bound in with the ice which froze to their sides; and in many parts where the tide was not much felt the surface of the water presented an unbroken sheet of ice. At high tide, between



ICE IN THE THAMES AT LONDON BRIDGE.

eleven and twelve o'clock on the Monday morning, the combined forces of the wind and tide and the weight of the ice caused several vessels to break from their moorings, and caused serious collisions. Some of the ice floating on the top of the water was in many cases 20 ft. long. The scene at London Bridge is shown in our illustration.

The engagements of professional cricketers for the forthcoming season are now complete, and of the Surrey players, Southerton, Buckle, Croucher, and Taylor will go to the Oval; and Bristow, who was retained at the Oval last year, is engaged with the Essex Club. At Lord's, Grundy, Wootton, Price, and Biddulph are re-engaged for the season; and Nixon, of Notts, and West, of Yorkshire, and Platts, will be added this year. T. Hearne, of the Marylebone Cricket Club and Ground, with Mantle, will coach the Westminster School. H. Jupp, the Surrey player, and Heartfield, who is engaged for Harrow, G. Griffith for Cambridge; and E. Pooley, the wicket-keeper, will play with the Victoria Club, Jersey; and R. Bush will take charge of the Charterhouse School. It is proposed that the first match of the Surrey County Eleven v. Twenty-two Surrey Colts shall be played in Easter week.

It appears from Tuesday night's *Gazette* that while Mr. Lowe's Budget estimate of revenue for the expiring financial year was £73,515,000, the receipts up to Saturday last, including the balance in the Banks of England and Ireland, amounted to £69,924,058. The estimated expenditure was £68,408,000, but the actual issues from the Exchequer have, so far, been only £60,742,163.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Exchange Markets during the week have been devoid of any feature of especial interest. The principal transactions have been in Railway Stocks, which have fluctuated to some extent; Foreign Bonds being generally quiet, but firm. Consols have been alternately steady and depressed; but the alterations have been confined to a temporary reduction of 1 per cent, succeeded by an advance of 1 per cent. For Money the quotation now is 92½ to 93½; and for the 5th of March, 92½ to 93½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. 6d. to 3s. prem.; Ditto, June, 2s. 6d. to 3s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 111½ to 112½; and India Bonds, at 20s. to 25s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities there has been only a moderate inquiry, but the quotations have been fairly maintained. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-81, 105 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents, 95 to 96; Cape Six per Cents, 1877-81, 105 to 106; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 105 to 106; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 107 to 109; Queensland Six per Cents, 1892-85, 109 to 109½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 113 to 114.

The feature in the market for English Railway Stocks has been the heavy fluctuations in the value of Metropolitan. At one time large "bear" operations forced the price down to 76½. A decided reaction, however, ensued on the report of the directors being adopted at the general meeting; and additional strength was imparted by the announcement that Mr. Salisbury's injunction had been refused. Prices then showed a recovery of about 3 per cent from the lowest point. In Great Western a large business has been doing. As in the case of Metropolitan, heavy sales forced the price down to 61½, but the decline has since been recovered. In other stocks the business has been only moderate, and the movements in prices have been neither numerous nor important. Indian Stocks have been quiet, but unaltered in value. For Canadian Shares there has been a moderate inquiry, at steady currencies. Foreign Shares have been in fair request, at about previous quotations: Caledonian, 77 to 77½; Great Eastern, 88 to 88½; Great Western, 117 to 118; Ditto A, 118 to 118½; Yorkshire, 128 to 128½; London and Brighton, 42½ to 43½; London and North-Western, 124½ to 124½; London and South-Western, 93 to 94; London, Chatham, and Dover, 14½ to 15; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 50 to 50½; Metropolitan, 79 to 79½; Midland, 123½ to 124½; North-Eastern, 127½ to 128½; Ditto, Leeds, 86 to 87; Ditto, York, 126 to 127; and South-Eastern, 76½ to 77.

British Possessions.—Bombay Baroda, and Central India, 105 to 106; Cape, 60 to 65; East Indian, 110 to 111; Grand Trunk of Canada, 143 to 151; Great Indian Peninsula, 103 to 109; Great Western of Canada, 16½ to 16½; Oude and Rohilcund, 104 to 105; and Scinde, 105 to 106.

Foreign.—Central Argentine, 20½ to 21½; Great Luxembourg, 13½ to 14; Recife and San Francisco, 15 to 16; San Paulo, 21 to 22; and South American and Lombardo-Venetian, 19½ to 19½.

On the whole, the tone of the market for Foreign Bonds has been healthy. Spanish, however, have been flat, owing to the Carlist movement in Spain. Egyptian have been steady, at an improvement; and Italian have risen in value. Russian, Peruvian, and Portuguese have supported previous quotations. Russian Scrip is quoted at 3½ to 3½ prem.; but Chilean has been flat at 1 prem.; Argentine, 1868, 86½ to 86½; Brazilian, 1865, 89½ to 89½; Mexican, 1867, 97 to 98; Egyptian, 1869, 75½ to 75½; Chilean, 1867, 14½ to 14½; Peruvian, 81 to 81½; Portuguese, 32½ to 33; Russian, 1869, 83½ to 83½; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 91 to 92; Ditto, Nicholas Railway Bonds, 63 to 64; Spanish, 1867, 26½ to 27; Turkish, 1865, 67½ to 68½; Ditto Five per Cents, 44½ to 45½; and Italian, 1861, 55½ to 56½.

For American Securities there has been a good inquiry at enhanced quotations. The Five-Twenty, 1892, Bonds have been done at 80½ to 90; Ditto, 1893, 89½ to 89½; Ditto, 1887, 88½ to 88½; Ten-Forty, 85½ to 85½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 2½ to 2½; Erie Shares, 22½ to 22½; and Illinois Central, 111½ to 112½.

Bank Shares have been without movement of importance, and the demand for them has not been active. Agta, A, 11½ to 12; Alliance, 12½ to 13½; Imperial Ottoman, 3 to 3½ prem.; London and County, 43 to 49; London Joint-Stock, 32½ to 33½; London and Westminster, 60½ to 61½; and Union of London, 36½ to 37½.

In Telegraph Shares there has been much less speculation, and the quotations have given way: Anglo-American, 16½ to 17½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 19½ to 19½; Atlantic, 12 to 14; British Indian Extension, par to 1 prem.; British Indian Submarine, 13½ to 13½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Reuter's, 12 to 13; French Cables, 15½ to 15½; and West India and Panama, 12½ to 13.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in fair request, at steady currencies: Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 3½; General Credit and Discount, 3 to 3½; Hudson's Bay, 13 to 13½; International Financial, 2 to 2½ dis.; Indiarubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works, 59½ to 60½; Hooper's Telegraph Works, 5 to 5½ prem.; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 42½ to 42½.

An increased amount of firmness has been noticed in the Money Market. The demand for accommodation has not been active, but capital has been less freely offered, and three-months' paper has not been negotiated under 2 per cent.

On the Continent the Money Market has been rather quieter, and there has been a tendency to lower rates. The Bank of Frankfurt has reduced its rate from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The arrivals of bullion during the week have been on a moderate scale. The export inquiry having entirely ceased, all immediate future arrivals will be sent into the Bank of England.

For silver the inquiry has been limited. Bars have sold at 60½d. to 60½d. per oz. Mexican dollars have been in moderate request at 50½d. to 50½d. per oz.

In reference to the exchanges, the rates have been

without material change, notwithstanding that there has been a strong demand for bills. At New York the rate of exchange on London has been 108½.

The prospectus has appeared of the Pumas Gold Mining Company, of California, with a capital of £75,000, in shares of £3 each.

A prospectus has been issued of the Anglo-Maltese Hydraulic Dock Company (Limited), with a capital of £150,000, in shares of £20, for the purpose of constructing a hydraulic lift-dock in Malta, for which the island authorities have granted an ample site, accompanied by a subsidy of £5000, stipulating that the works should be completed within a reasonable period. The shares are quoted at 3 to 4 prem.

Applications have been invited for £319,930 Five per Cent Bonds of the State of Massachusetts at the price of 87, redeemable by an annual sinking fund in thirty years.

Subscriptions have been requested for 1,500,000 dols. mortgage bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway Company, at the price of £156 per 1000-dol. bond.

A meeting has been held of the Submarine Telegraph Company. The directors' report has been adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum has been declared.

At a meeting of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company it was shown that the profits up to Dec. 31 were £22,586. A dividend of 7s. per share, being at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, was announced.

The directors of the Brazilian Street-Railway Company recommend a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum, making 12½ per cent for the year.

The report of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, to be presented on March 1, shows a balance, after returning £4 per share in reduction of capital, of £83,223, exclusive of 15,000 bonus shares which will be due to the company on the successful laying of the British-Indian cable. A dividend of 7½ per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, is recommended, carrying forward £5523. A further return of £4 per share is contemplated. The contracts in hand amount to £2,107,000.

The report of the Anglo-Italian Bank (Limited) shows a profit for the half-year of £10,636. A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum is recommended, which will absorb £4000; £5000 will be set aside to meet bad and doubtful debts, and the balance of £693 will be carried forward.

At a meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company, a dividend of 14s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share were declared.

A meeting has been held of the British Land Company (Limited), and a dividend of 5 per cent, together with a bonus of 5 per cent, making, with the interim payment, 15 per cent for the year, have been declared.

At a meeting of the Patent Nut and Bolt Company (Limited) it was shown that there was an available total of £21,348. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared, absorbing £12,000; the reserve fund was increased to £25,115 by the addition of £5000, and the balance of £4348 was carried forward.

At a meeting of the Southampton Dock Company a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Metropolitan Railway Company the report of the directors, after some discussion, was adopted. The proposal to dispose of a portion of the surplus lands to a company, the shares of which should be offered to the Metropolitan shareholders, was agreed to. It was also announced that a new Parcels Delivery Company had made propositions to the railway company for accommodation in their trains.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of ...	£264,230
A decrease of public deposits of ...	117,037
An increase of other deposits of ...	752,700
A decrease of Government securities of ...	500,000
An increase of other securities of ...	729,024
An increase of bullion of ...	124,663
A decrease of rest of ...	25,746
An increase of reserve of ...	381,943

The circulation, including post bills, is now £22,733,974; public deposits amount to £9,274,118; and private deposits to £17,295,689. The securities held represent £32,751,561; and the stock of bullion is £19,893,936. The rest stands at £3,361,776.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, the quality of which was inferior. Trade ruled very dull for all descriptions, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. The foreign wheat trade remained without feature, and prices were nominal. Barley was quiet, but values were unchanged for both malting and grinding sorts. Malt was dull, at nominal currencies. Oats changed hands to a fair extent, on former terms. Beans and peas were dull, but unaltered in value. The flour trade was extremely quiet, but no change was made in the quotations for either town or country marks.

Wednesday.—There was no feature to notice in the wheat trade to-day. The demand for both English and foreign was limited to positive requirements, and prices were nominal. Spring corn was dull and unchanged, while very few transactions were reported in flour.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1040; barley, 1690; oats, 80; beans, 420; peas, 170; malt, 680 qrs. Foreign: Oats, 1550; maize, 8880 qrs.; flour, 110 sacks.

English Currencies.—White wheat, 38s. to 47s.; red ditto, 38s. to 43s.; barley, 25s. to 39s.; malt, 43s. to 68s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 17s. to 22s.; beans, 32s. to 42s.; peas, 31s. to 39s. per qr.; flour, 27s. to 43s. (nominal) per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 51,039 qrs. sold at 40s. 6d.; barley, 44,254 qrs., at 84s. 2d.; oats, 5393 qrs., at 19s. 10d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—With the approach of spring there has been rather more inquiry for agricultural seeds, and prices have shown more firmness. Linseed and rapeseed have sold on former terms.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new turnips, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rapeseed cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The demand for all qualities of tea has ruled dull throughout the week, and prices have tended in favour of buyers.

Sugar.—The market has continued firm, and both raw and refined goods have realised full currencies.

Coffee.—Only small quantities of native and plantation coffees have been on sale, and the quotations have been steadily maintained.

Rice.—The market has ruled dull, and prices have continued without any improvement.

Provisions.—The butter market is steady, but firm. There was a good inquiry for Irish at the opening of the week, in consequence of the non-arrival of the foreign steamers. Irish-butter is now quoted at 13s. to 14s.

Zwolle and Kamp, 12s. to 13s.; Holstein and Kiel, 90s. to 140s.; Bosch, 84s. to 100s.; Sar, 80s. to 90s.; French, 94s. to 150s. per cwt. A fair business has been done in Irish prime bacon, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Prime Hamburg qualities have been comparatively scarce, and have sold at 69s. to 70s. on landing. Stocks of cheese are light, and prices are maintained. Lard and pork have remained dull.

Spirits.—The rum market has remained without movement, the sales having been limited in number and extent. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—The market has been largely supplied with hay and clover; but the trade has continued slow, at previous rates: Prime meadow hay, 75s. to 82s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; Rowen, 60s. to 65s.; prime clover, 115s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 26s. to 30s. per load.

Wool.—English wool has been little inquired after, but choice qualities have commanded very full prices. The public sales of colonial produce have been well

attended, and the biddings generally have ruled steady. The opening prices have been well supported.

Potatoes.—With smaller receipts of potatoes, both coastwise and by rail, the trade has shown more firmness, and prices have tended upwards.

Hops.—The market has shown no material variation since our last report. New English hops of fine quality have sold at extreme prices, and are now very scarce. All inferior samples have ruled dull and drooping in value.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at 30s. London; and 30s. 6d. Hull, spot and one month. English brown rapeseed, 42s., spot; olive and coconut quiet.

Tallow.—The market has been flat, at 46s., sellers, April and March; 45s. 9d., sellers, June; 46s. 6d., sellers, last three months.

Coals.—Hollywell Main, 16s. 3d.; West Wylam, 16s.; Eden Main, 17s. Wallsend—Gosforth, 17s.; Ilarton, 17s.; Braddell's Hetton, 18s. 3d.; Elliot, 18s.; Hetton, 19s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons, 17s.; Hawthorn, 18s. 9d.; Pitington, 17s.; Caradoc, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; Deaf Hill, 19s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool, 19s. 6d.; Tees, 19s. Brancepeth Cannel, 18s.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The tone of the cattle trade to-day was less firm. The receipts of beasts were on a more liberal scale, and some really choice stock was included in the supply. The demand, however, flagged for all breeds, and the best Scots and crosses were not making more than 5s. per 8 lb., whilst some good serviceable stock was disposed of at even lower quotations. There was a moderate supply of sheep in the pens. Prime breeds were in request, at steady prices; otherwise, the trade was dull. Calves were firm in value, with a moderate inquiry. For pigs the inquiry was limited, at about late rates.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 23s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 844; sheep, 6270; calves, 44. Foreign: Beasts, 340; sheep, 3230.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef from 8s. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.; pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

THE LONDON DEPOT CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED), on the plan of the Parisian "Voiture de Remise."

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.
M. E. HAWORTH, Esq., 78, Sloane-street, Chairman.
Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained of M. BEALE, Secretary, 21, Gresham-street, E.C.

BUENOS AYRES GOVERNMENT.

CERTIFICATE.—Translation.—"We the undersigned, at the request of Messrs. J. C. Thompson and Co., certify that the Iron Bars of Messrs. Chubb and Son, London, of which these gentlemen are Agents, were exposed for several hours to the fire that took place in the offices of the National Government on the evening of the 26th inst.; that in our presence they were easily opened with their respective keys; that the money and important documents they contained were found in perfect order, and that these safes are now in use in the National Treasury Office.—Buenos Ayres, July 31, 1867. (Signed),
"J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government."
"JOSE MARIA ROJO."
"JUAN M. ALVAREZ."

"A true copy.—A. M. BELL."
A large Assortment of these SAFES may be inspected, and Lists of Prices obtained, at CHURCH and SONS, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; 68, Cross-street, Manchester; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; and Horseley-fields, Wolverhampton.

ELKINGTON AND CO., Patentees of the ELECTRO-PLATE, desire to impress upon public attention the fact that all Articles of their Manufacture are distinctly stamped with their TRADE MARKS—E. and Co., under a Crown, in a shield.

The representation now so frequently made, that Articles—often of the most inferior description—are plated by Elkington and Co.'s process is entirely valueless as a criterion of quality. In the case of "Elkington v. Johnson," recently tried before Vice-Chancellor James, Defendant having unlawfully used their Marks, a Perpetual Injunction was granted restraining Defendant from using or imitating their Name or Trade Marks; and Elkington and Co. give Notice that they will take legal proceedings against all persons using or imitating their Name or Trade Marks.

Manufactory—Newhall-street, Birmingham.
22, Regent-street, London.
45, Moorgate-street, London.
25, Church-street, Liverpool.
St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

REVOLVING TRAYS, for the Centre of the Table at Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, or Supper; holds anything except joints; everyone can help themselves. Made only by JOHN PARKER, Cabinet-maker, Woodstock, Oxon.

"THE LITTLE STRANGER."—The Best and Cheapest new Hand Lockstitch (Shuttle) SEWING MACHINE. Price £3 1s.—Manufactured for S.W. SILVER and CO., 2, 3, and 4, Bishopsgate Within; and 60 and 67, Cornhill, London, E.C.

GROVER AND BAKER'S

Prize Medal.
ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, with the New and Improved, are the best and simplest ever offered. Positively unrivalled for Family Use or Dress and Mantle Making. Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis. Prospectuses and Samples of Work sent post-free. 130, Regent-street, London, W.; 53, Bold-street, Liverpool.

FRENCH PAPERHANGINGS and Decorations of Elegant Designs. Patterns forwarded to any address, and Estimates given for House Painter's and Decorator's work in any part of the Kingdom. COLLIS and SONS, Decorators, 33, Moorgate-street, E.C.

RIGOLLOT'S NEW MUSTARD PLASTERS.

Sold in 6d. Packets, 3 Leaves. 1s. do., 6 do. 1s. 6d. Tins, 10 do. and retail 2d. per leaf.

RIGOLLOT'S MUSTARD PLASTERS

are as portable as a Card-case, and a most useful remedy. Large Leaves sold in Tins, 6d. each.

RIGOLLOT'S MUSTARD LEAVES.

Adopted by the Paris Hospitals and the Imperial Navy of France.

RIGOLLOT'S NEW MUSTARD PLASTERS

Cleanliness, Convenience, and Efficiency. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale: 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

GALVANISM.—Nature's Chief Restorer of

Impaired Vital Energy.—A pamphlet on Self-applicable Electricity, demonstrating the most effective, rational, and simple galvanic treatment of nervous and rheumatic pains, debility, indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness, paralysis, neuralgia, epilepsy, cramp, functional disorders, &c., as realised exclusively by the use of PULVERMACH'S Improved PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, Belts, and Pocket Self-Restorable Chain Batteries, &c. Approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris; the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c.; substantiated by medical reports and authenticated testimonials, including Sir C. Locock, Bart., M.D.; Sir William Ferguson, Bart.; Sir J. R. Martin, Bart., M.D.; Dr. E. Sieveking, M.D.; Dr. A. Clarke, physician to the London Hospital. This pamphlet (sent post-free) treats "why" and "wherefore" these galvanic arrangements have proved most efficacious, even in cases where other electrical apparatus and ordinary medical treatment have been tried in vain, especially in ailments resulting from want of vital electricity in the organs.—Apply to J. L. Pulvermacher, Galvanic Establishment, 209, Regent-street, W.

TO MOTHERS AND INVALIDS. ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of very superior make and construction. Directions for self-measurement, and prices, by post, free on application.—ELAM, 190, Oxford-street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW DRAWING-ROOM PIECES; just out. By the MOST RISING PIANO-WRITER OF THE DAY.

HAROLD THOMAS'S ALBION. Introducing Hearts of Oak, Home, Sweet Home, and the British Grenadiers. Post-free, 24 stamps.

HAROLD THOMAS'S ERIN. Introducing The Minstrel Boy, Last Rose of Summer, and St. Patrick's Day. Post-free, 24 stamps.

HAROLD THOMAS'S SCOTIA. Introducing Auld Lang Syne, The Blue Bells of Scotland, and The Campbells are Coming. Post-free, 24 stamps.

HAROLD THOMAS'S CAMBRIA. Introducing Bells of Aberdovey, Poor Mary Ann, and March of the Men of Harlech. Post-free, 24 stamps.

These arrangements are brilliant and effective, without being difficult; the leading fingering and all necessary directions for practice, are carefully marked throughout.

HAROLD THOMAS'S VALSETTE. Movement de Valse. Post-free, 18 stamps.

HAROLD THOMAS'S THE BROOK. Sketch. Post-free 13 stamps.

HAROLD THOMAS'S RHINE BELLS. Fantasy. Post-free, 18 stamps.

HAROLD THOMAS'S MARCH OF THE MEN OF HARLECH (Easy Arrangement). Effect of Music in the Distance. Post-free, 15 stamps.

HAROLD THOMAS'S SINGING FOUNTAIN. Morceau brilliant. Post-free, 18 stamps. Other Pieces by this Popular Composer in the press. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 21, Berners-street, W.; and Cheapside.

"Among our English pianists and composers Mr. Harold Thomas is taking a more and more prominent position. This is in consequence of a more and more ample recognition of his rare qualities as an artist—the freshness, refinement, and elegance of his style, which render his music a source of pleasure to all who listen to it. It is imaginative and brilliant, yet simple and concise. With these merits we have been particularly struck in our examination of his most recent pieces, published by J. Williams, of Berners-street."—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE BELLS MAZURKA. By W. C. LEVEY. Performed nightly at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

"One of the dancable nature, which Mr. Levey may expect to find pondered on every piano and organ within the bills of mortality."—Vide Daily Paper. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Berners-street and Cheapside.

DUCHESS VALSE. By HENRY FARMER. Solo and Duet, 2s. each. Illustrated in Colours. Sept. 24; Orchestra, 3s. 1. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Berners-street and Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S VOLUNTARIES for HARMONIUM and PIANOFORTE. In 6 Books. Net, 2s. each. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Berners-street and Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S NEW PIANOFORTE

TUTOR. Price 2s. "This is decidedly the most useful and best instruction-book for the pianoforte we have seen." Musical Review.—London: J. WILLIAMS, 21, Berners-street.

HENRY FARMER'S VIOLIN SOLOS,

With Accompaniment for Pianoforte. Net, 1s. 6d. each. No. 1. Home, Sweet Home. No. 4. Life let us cherish. 2. Last Rose of Summer. 5. Hopeful a flattering tale. 3. Blue Bells of Scotland. 6. Hark that once. London: J. WILLIAMS, Berners-street and Cheapside.

DUTCHMAN'S WEE DOG QUADRILLE.

NOTICE.—**GEORGE HOBSON,** having Purchased the extensive Premises, 118, Regent-street, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his numerous West-End Patrons, that he intends **OPENING** the same early in **MARCH** as a West-End Branch of his old-established Business, carried on at 57, Lombard-street, City, which an entire new Stock of Spring Novels, consisting of Superfine and Victoria Cloths from the first Makers of the West of England, and all the newest Mixtures for Spring Overcoats.

The Trouserings will be found most complete, from the first mills in Scotland and from Continental manufacturers. The Scotch Saddlery, from Edinburgh, Gallop-horn, Glencoe, Killyerankie and Blair Athol, Highland and Lowland, are of the most beautiful design, and of superior Quality. Riding Hats, Ladies' Riding-Trowsers, and Pantaloon de Chambre; Scarfs, Hunting-Gloves; Buckskins, Cloth, and Leather Boots; Grogmen's Bibles, and Diplomatic Unit-runs, which will be found on inspection to be at prices most moderate for best goods; or, in other words, he will fully carry out his motto—

"**Excellence with Economy.**"

George Hobson, 57, Lombard-street.
Established in the XVIII. Century.

NEW MUSIC.

CHRISTINE WALTZ. By DAN GODFREY (Composer of the Guards, Mabel, Hilda, and Belgravia Waltzes). Illustrated with a Portrait of Mlle. Nilsson. "The waltz of the season." Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.; Septet, 2s.; Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BARBE-BLEUE QUADRILLE. By DAN GODFREY. A most effective set, on favourite airs from Offenbach's Opera. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.; Solo or Duet, 1s. 6d.; Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BARBE-BLEUE GALOP. By DAN GODFREY. One of the best Galops out. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.;—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OLD FRIENDS QUADRILLE. By DAN GODFREY (Bandmaster Grenadier Guards). On favourite Melodies. Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.; Solo or Duet, post-free, 2s.;—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

YOUNG FRIENDS QUADRILLE. By DAN GODFREY. On favourite Nursery Rhymes and other Juvenile Airs. Quaintly Illustrated. Price 4s.; Solo or Duet, post-free, 2s.;—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ONE SHILLING NUMBERS of CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, each containing a large selection of popular songs, with Pianoforte Accompaniments.
No. 81. Eleven Sacred Songs by Mrs. Hemans.
79. Linley's Ballad Book, containing "Constance" and 12 other favourites.
66. Twelve Songs by Bishop and Balfe.
62. Twelve Songs by Benedict and Sullivan.
57. Twenty-five Old English Ditties.
51. Twenty-four Popular Scotch Songs.
45. Santley's Popular Songs.
39. Sims Reeves's Popular Songs.
33. Ten Songs by Schubert.
27. Ten Songs by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
21. Thirteen Songs by Balfe, including "Then you'll remember me," &c.
Post-free for 1s. 2d., or Three Numbers for 3s. 4d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SHILLING OPERAS for PIANOFORTE, in CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE:—
No. 59. "Faust," with Story complete.
61. "L'Africain," ditto.
67. "La Belle Helene," ditto.
73. "The Bohemian Girl," ditto.
79. "Fra Diavolo," ditto.
85. "Masettiello," ditto.
Post-free for 1s. 2d., or Three Numbers for 3s. 4d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ONE SHILLING SELECTIONS OF VOCAL DUETS in CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE:
No. 13. Twelve popular Duets for Soprano and Contralto.
16. Twelve Sacred Duets.
23. Eighteen popular Christy Melodies as Duets.
27. Six Duets and Three Trios for Treble Voices.
30. Ten Favourite Vocal Duets by Mozart, Rossini, &c., with English Words.
Post-free for 1s. 2d., or Three Numbers for 3s. 4d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE for MARCH, 1870, contains Handel's celebrated serenata, "Acis and Galatea," arranged as a Solo for the Pianoforte. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.; or three for 3s. 4d.
London: CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY contains Ten Favourite Vocal Duets, by Mozart, Rossini, Verdi, Blangini, Gabussi, &c., with English Words. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE for JANUARY contains Nine Popular Pianoforte Pieces, by Heller, Ketterer, Wollenhaupt, Badarzewska, and the celebrated "Silver Trumpets," played at St. Peter's, Rome. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.;—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE SILVER TRUMPETS. By VIVIANI. Played at St. Peter's, Rome; and Eight other favourite Pianoforte Pieces, by Heller, Ketterer, Wollenhaupt, &c., in the January Number of "ChapPELL's Musical Magazine." Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE SILVER TRUMPETS for the HARMONIUM. This effective piece is now arranged for the Harmonium by Dr. RIMBAULT. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE SILVER TRUMPETS for the ORGAN, with Pedal Obligato, by Dr. RIMBAULT. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS'S BELLE MAHONE. The popular and favourite Ballad. Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

F. H. COWEN.—LA SUPPLIANTE. Romance for the Pianoforte. Performed by the Composer with the greatest success. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DE KONTSKI'S SOUVENIR DE FAUST. Just published, a Grand Fantasia on Gounod's Opera. Played by the Composer with immense success. Price 4s.; post-free, 3s.;—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S THE THORN, the favourite old Piece. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S BARBE-BLEUE FANTASIA, for the Pianoforte, on favourite Airs from Offenbach's popular Opera. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S ARRANGEMENT of SCHUBERT'S Popular SONGS:—
No. 1. The Erl King. 4s. No. 4. Who is Sylvia? 3s.
2. The Linden Tree. 3s. 6d. 5. The Post. 3s.
3. Hark, the Lark. 3s. 6. O'er the bright flood. 3s.
Post-free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BLUMENTHAL'S LEUR DERNIERE VALSE. Valse Brillante for the Pianoforte. Played by the Composer at his Concert, with immense success. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.;—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

STEPHEN HELLER'S NEW WORK.
HELLER'S SCENES D'ENFANTS. Pour Piano. Op. 124. In 2 Books, each 4s. Post-free, half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE STAR'S MESSAGE. New Song. Sung by Miss Robertine Henderson and Miss Blanche Cole. Words by R. REECE, Esq.; Music by BERTHOLD TOURS. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d. "One of the most charming songs we ever heard."—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WAITING FOR THEE. New Song. Written and Composed by LOUISA GRAY. Price 4s.;—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GO NOT, HAPPY DAY. Words by Tennyson. Music by the Hon. SKYMOOR EGERTON. Sung by Mr. Santley on the Monday Popular Concerts with immense success. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SALE OF HARMONIUMS at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.—New and Secondhand.—A number of Alexandre's Harmoniums that are as good as new at exceptionally low prices, owing to the necessity of clearing warehouses for rebuilding. The prices marked on all these secondhand instruments.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, London.

SALE OF PIANOS at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.—New and Secondhand.—In consequence of rebuilding and enlargement of the premises a large number of Pianofortes, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and Chappell, that have been hired for the season, must be disposed of at unusually low prices, in order to clear some of the Show-Rooms. The price is marked on each of the Secondhand Instruments.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANETTES, 19gs. and 24gs. Foreign Grand Obliques, from 90gs. Erard, Collard, and Broadwood Oblique and Cottage Pianos, which have been hired, many of them nearly new, at greatly reduced prices.—24, Holles-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

WHY WAS I LOOKING OUT? Written by Claribel; composed by BLUMENTHAL. Sung by Madame Patey, at the London Ballad Concerts, and always encored. 24 stamps.—Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

HALF-MAST HIGH. By CLARIBEL. The last Song of the late lamented Composer. Sung by Miss Julia Elton. Price 4s.—Boosey and Co., 28, Holles-street.

THE LAND OF LONG AGO. New Song by DOLORES. Sung by Miss Julia Elton. Price 3s.
Boosey and Co.

SINCE LONG AGO. By Mrs. ALFRED PHILLIPS. Sung by Madame Patey at the Saturday Ballad Concerts; also at all her Concerts in the provinces during the present month. Post-free, 18 stamps.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

SOME OTHER DAY. By OFFENBACH. Sung by Mlle. Liebhart. "A gay and sparkling bolero in A flat for a soprano, F the highest note."—Queen. 18 stamps.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S NEW SONGS.
CHILDREN'S VOICES. By CLARIBEL. WHEN THE PALE MOON. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. 4s. each. Sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby every night, in her Provincial tour.—Boosey and Co.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S NEW COMPOSITIONS.
IF THOU WOULDST REAP IN LOVE. Sacred Song. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne. 4s.
OUT ON THE ROCKS. The Words by Claribel. Sung by Miss Elena Angele. 4s.—Boosey and Co.

REMEMBERED. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. This very popular Song will be sung by Mr. Vernon Rigby at Mr. Kube's Concerts at Brighton this week and at the third Ballad Concert, London, on the 26th inst. Post-free, 24 stamps.—Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

COOTE'S VAGABOND QUADRILLE. By CHARLES COOTE. On Molloy's popular Songs, the Vagabond, Ciochette, Thady O'Flinn, &c. Price 4s. Illustrated.
Boosey and Co.

KUHE'S VAGABOND. A very brilliant piece on Molloy's celebrated Song. Price 3s. Beautifully Illustrated.—Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

KUHE'S THADY O'FLINN. An Arrangement for Pianoforte of Madame Sherrington's Popular Ballad by Molloy. Price 3s. Illustrated.
Boosey and Co.

MISS HAWLEY'S BONNIE DOON.—An Arrangement of "Ye Banks and Braes," for the Pianoforte, and forming a New Number of Miss Hawley's celebrated "Salopie" Series. Price 3s. This day.—Boosey and Co.

MISS HAWLEY'S LITTLE NELL. An arrangement of Linley's Song. Price 3s. Illustrated.
Boosey and Co.

SHILLING BOOKS OF HARMONIUM MUSIC, in the SACRED MUSICAL CABINET. Post-free, 1s. 2d. each.
4. NORDMANN'S FIFTY VOLUNTARIES.
5. TWENTY-FIVE SACRED WORKS.
6. WELLY'S FOUR OFFERTORIES.
8. ANDRE'S AND HESSE'S 23 VOLUNTARIES.
15. KENT'S ANTHEMS FOR HARMONIUM.
19. ELLIOTT'S FIFTY VOLUNTARIES.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING OPERAS FOR PIANOFORTE, complete, with Overtures, 48 to 80 pages each. Price, Robert le Diable, Don Juan, Lucia, Borgia, Der Freischutz, Crispino e la Comare, Trovatore, Norma, Don Pasquale, Fra Diavolo, Rigoletto, Zampa, Grand Duet, Fidelio, Il Barbiere, Sonnambula, Ballo in Maschera, Traviata, Martha, William Tell, Crown Diamonds, Masettiello, Domino Noir.—Boosey and Co., Holles-street, London.

TWELVE SONGS by ARTHUR SULLIVAN and Molloy, in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 139. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. This day.
CONTENTS.
Blue Eyes.
Tripping through the meadows.
The Child's Vision.
Give.
She is not fair.
He will return.
The Gleaners.
Colleen.
Parting.
The night winds sigh alone.
Thou art lost to me.
Wake, gentle maiden.
Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

NEW NUMBERS OF BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.
138. GOUNOD'S TEN SONGS, including the "Serenade" and "Où voulez-vous aller?"
139. TWELVE SONGS by ARTHUR SULLIVAN and Molloy.
140. GOLDMICH'S EIGHT VOLKSLIEDER, for Pianoforte, including "The Broken Ring," "Soldaten Lied," "True Love," &c.
141. STEPHEN HELLER'S 24 Studies of Expression and Rhythm. Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 2d. each.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING BOOKS OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC in the MUSICAL CABINET. Post-free, 1s. 2d. each.
113. ROBERT SCHUMANN'S ALBUM FOR THE YOUNG.
100. ROBERT SCHUMANN'S SCENES OF CHILDHOOD. Complete. And Nine other Short Pieces.
120. THALBERG'S ART OF SINGING. Six Pieces.
122. THALBERG'S HOME, SWEET HOME, LAST ROSE, and LILLIE DALE. Complete.
117. CHOPIN'S VALSES. Complete.
114. BEETHOVEN'S FORTY-FIVE WALTZES.
73. TEN OVERTURES by Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Rossini, and Auber.

99. FRANZ SCHUBERT'S FOUR IMPROMPTUS, and SIX MOMENT'S MUSICALES. All complete.
82. LEYBACH'S SIX MOST CELEBRATED FANTASIAS, including "Puritan," "Sonnambula," &c.
86. MENDELSSOHN'S EIGHT SHORT PIECES, including "The Ruyet," Two Musical Sketches, Andante and Rondo, &c.
85. STEPHEN HELLER'S PROMENADES D'UN SOLITAIRE. Complete.

80. STEPHEN HELLER'S TWELVE SHORT PIECES FOR PIANOFORTE.
84. KUHE'S EIGHT FANTASIAS.
79. TEN DRAWING-ROOM PIECES, including "The Shepherd's Song," "Fence de Diamant," "Il Coricello," &c.
33. 34. MENDELSSOHN'S SIX BOOKS OF SONGS WITHOUT WORDS. Complete.

THE LITTLE WEE DOG.—CAUTION. The only correct and authentic version of this Song, with the words, as sung by Mr. Young at the St. James's Theatre, is published, price 3s., by DAYTON and St., 244, Regent-street. Also, THE LITTLE WEE DOG WALTZ. 4s.

NOTICE.—HALF PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage-stamps or post-office order (bound Works excepted).—Horwood and Caww, 42, New Bond-street.

WAIT FOR THE TURN OF THE TIDE. Harry Clifton's great Motto Song, sung by him at his popular concerts, is another of his many successes. 18 stamps.
Horwood and Caww.

THE HEN-PECKED MEMBER.—This new and original Comic Song is now being sung, with the greatest success, at the Royal Albert Theatre, by Mr. David James, in the burlesque of "Ino," and is always encored. 18 stamps.—Horwood and Caww.

NEWEST CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS. Sung by the talented Troupe of the Original Christys at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.
Down in the valley where the daisies grow.
Come over the ferry.
Come sit by my side, little darling.
Wake us at dawn, mother.
18 stamps each.—Horwood and Caww.

NEW DANCE MUSIC by COOTE. Played at the State and Nobility's Balls.
QUADRILLES (24 stamps each).
Royal Procession. Grecian Bend.
Rage of London. Overture.
Toujours gai. London by Night.
Tommy Dodd (introducing the popular Melody of "Tommy Dodd").
WALTZES (24 stamps each).
Golden Tresses. Daisy Queen.
Fairest Flower. Castagnette.
Souvenir. Song of Songs Valse.
Belle of the Ball.
GALOPS (18 stamps each).
After Dark (introducing Farewell.
"Tommy Dodd"). Jupiter.
Sawdust. Archer.
Encore. Early Morn.
Horwood and Caww, 42, New Bond-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.—A Grand Fantasia for the Pianoforte, easily arranged by Mr. W. C. LEVEY, on all the popular Melodies introduced into the Drury Lane Fantomime. Beautifully Illustrated. 24 stamps.—Horwood and Caww.

THE YELLOW DWARF.—A Grand Fantasia for the Pianoforte, easily arranged by Mr. GILBERT H. BETJEMANN, on all the popular Melodies introduced into the Covent Garden Fantomime. Beautifully Illustrated. 24 stamps.—Horwood and Caww.

HOW TO DANCE.—COOTE'S BALL-ROOM GUIDE for HOME PRACTICE fully explains the art of Learning Dancing without a Master, the figures being illustrated with diagrams of the round and dances. The most complete and perfect work ever published. Price One Shilling.
Horwood and Caww, 42, New Bond-street.

ARTHUR GRENVILLE'S New Song, with Chorus, THE ANGEL HAND. Compass E flat to E flat. Both words and music are simple, true, and unaffected; in fact, one of the most charming ballads of the season. Price 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps.

ARTHUR GRENVILLE'S New Song, with Chorus, COME AGAIN, OH! HAPPY DREAMS! Easy, effective, and melodious. Price 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps. Compass D to E.—London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBRONI'S PATENT APPARATUS. No previous knowledge nor dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from 22. Book of Instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street.

DRESSING BAGS for LADIES or GENTLEMEN.—A choice of 400, very roomy, and fitted in the most perfect manner, with Writing and Dressing Materials, 21s., 28s. 6d.; best Morocco, 50s., 65s., 84s., 105s.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London.

ENVELOPE CASES, Blotting Books, Inkstands, Bookslides, Work Boxes and Baskets, Tea Caddies, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Scent Cases. At PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

DRESSING CASES for LADIES. 18s. 6d., 21s., 31s. 6d., 42s., 52s. 6d., 63s., and with two silver-topped Gentlemen's Leather Dressing Cases, 10s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 42s., 63s., 84s. (choice of 500), all with Rodgers's Cutlery; Jewel Cases in great variety.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London.

MUSICAL BOXES.—The largest and best selection, by first-rate makers.
PARKINS and GOTTO'S.
27 and 28, Oxford-st., W.

PURSES, Card-Cases, Cigar-Cases, Pocket-Books, Wallets, Opera-Glasses, Scent-Bottles (double and single), French Cane Cases, Note-Cases.—PARKINS and GOTTO, 25, Oxford-street, London.—N.B. Sent post-free on prepayment.

BIBLES, Prayer-Books, and Church Services, in every description of type and binding, at remarkably low prices. A choice of 5000. Descriptive lists post-free.—PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS (Parkins and Gotto's), strongly bound with leather joints, will last for years, a choice of 3000, from 2s. 6d.; a really good one for 50 Portraits, bound in Morocco, 8s. 6d.; Albums for 4 Portraits in a page, 10s. 6d. Scrap-Books, Chests, Monograms, and Stamp Albums.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London.

DANCE PARTIES, Dinner Parties, Evening Parties, Wedding and Breakfast Parties.—The most fashionable INVITATION NOTES, Dance Programmes, Dish Papers, Dessert Papers, Frills, Ramikans, and Bills of Fare.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 25, Oxford-st., London.

RODRIGUES'S MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour-relief and brilliantly illuminated. Rustic, Grotesque, and Eccentric Monograms designed for any combination of letters, &c., Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly, invites an inspection of his Splendid Stock of Medial and Ornamental Mounted Suites for the Writing-Table, in Walnut and Coromandel; also Gift Ormolu Suites of Novel and Beautiful Designs.

RODRIGUES'S TEN-GUINEA LADIES' or GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING DRESSING-BAG, with silver fittings. Also, the Ten-Guinea Ladies' silver-fitted Dressing-Case, in walnut or coromandel.

RODRIGUES'S DESPATCH-BOXES and TRAVELLING WRITING-CASES, in Russia or Morocco, with the latest improvements. Elegantly-mounted Envelope-cases, Blotting-Books, Inkstands, and Bookslides.—42, Piccadilly.

DRESSING BAGS and Dressing Cases. JOHN JOSEPH MECHI, assisted by his son, has one of the largest Stocks in London of the above, also Articles expressly suited for Wedding, Birthday, or Complimentary Presents, and at prices suited to the requirements of all. It would be impossible to give a list of all the articles submitted to view in his magnificent Show-Room, 65, Regent-street, but a visit is respectfully solicited. The following are a few of the articles:—Dressing Bags for Ladies and Gentlemen. Dressing Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen, with silver and plated mountings; Despatch Boxes, fitted and empty; Portable Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Smelling Bottles, Book Slides, Flower Vases, Tea Chests and Caddies, Jewel Boxes, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Albums, Reticule Bags, Envelope Cases, Blotting Folios, Inkstands, Cases of Scissors, Cases of Needles, Cases of Brushes, Cases of Razors, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Cases, Liquor Cases, Ormolu Articles, Drinking Flasks, Courier Bags, Bagatelle and Miniature Billiard Tables, the Staunton and other Chessmen, Backgammon Boards. The celebrated Table Cutlery, Papier-Mache Tea Trays and Waiters. Warranted Shilling Penknives and Scissors; Tooth Brushes, 6d. and 9d. Mechi's Celebrated Magic Razor Straps and Paste (invented by him in 1870) are sold by nearly all perfumers throughout the country. Catalogues free on application.—112, Regent-street, London, W.

A CENTURY OF SUCCESS.
Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers in the United Kingdom.

BOTOT'S, Paris, 91, Rue de Rivoli (established 1755); London, 65, Hatton-garden—Fl. Martz, Agent.

BOTOT'S GENUINE DENTIFRICAL WATER, the only one approved of by the Paris Academy of Medicine. Wonderful results.

BOTOT'S DENTIFRICAL QUINQUINA POWDER. The most precious mixture for the Mouth. Without any acid.

BOTOT'S SUBLIME and Infallible Remedy for the Growth of the Hair; preventing its falling off, removes impurities and dandruff from the head.

BOTOT'S Superior TOILET VINEGAR, used for Toilet and Baths, is the surest Remedy for Cutaneous Diseases.

BOTOT'S TOILETTE DOUBLE EXTRACT, to rejuvenate the tissues of Skin, is especially renowned. It causes the disappearance of Wrinkles, fortifies the Complexion, and is of a most delicious fragrance.
Notice.—To prevent counterfeits, see that the labels bear the signature of M. S. Botot, Inventor.

PESTACHIO-NUT TOILET POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness, attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per box. Post-free for 36 stamps. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

EVER-SWEET.—PIESSE and LUBIN. FRANGIPANI, Magnolia, Patchouly, Geranium, Ever-sweet, Opoponax. New-mown Hay, Ylang-Ylang, White Rose, Lign-Aloe, and 1000 others from every flower that breathes a fragrance. 2s. 6d. each, or three bottles in a case, 7s. Sold by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

GABRIEL'S TEETH PREPARATIONS. Gabriels' Coralite Tooth Paste .. Price 1s. 6d.
Gabriels' Royal Tooth Powder .. 1s. 6d.
Gabriels' White Gutta-percha Enamel .. 1s. 6d.
Gabriels' Osteo Enamel Stopping .. 5s. 0d.
Gabriels' Odontalgic Essence .. 5s. 0d.
Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers, Messrs. Gabriel, the old-established Dentists, 64, Ludgate-hill, London; and at Liverpool and Brighton. Gabriels' name—none genuine without it. Ask for Gabriels' Preparations.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY
Head Office, 16, Mark-lane.—Ports and Sherries, 12s.; Claret and Sauterne, 10s.; Ingham's finest Marsala, 16s.; Taragona, 15s. Single Bottles to be obtained of all grocers. See Dr. Herapath's Analysis for purity. P.O. Orders payable to W. Hughes.

LIBBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION, 1869.
FIRST PRIZE, being above the Gold Medal. Supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, Italian, Dutch, and other Governments. One pint of fine-flavoured Beef-Tea at 24d. Most convenient and economic "stock."
Caution.—Only sort warranted genuine by the inventor, Baron Liebig, whose signature is on every genuine jar. Ask for Liebig's Company's Extract, and not for Liebig's Extract of Meat.

NOTICE.
BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.
To obtain extra profit by the sale of CHEAP QUALITIES, BEARING A FALSE NAME, are sometimes unscrupulously substituted instead of BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, with milk, for Children's Diet.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for all the uses to which the best arrowroot is applicable.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Soups.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Sauces.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Beef Tea.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Custards.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Blancmange.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Plum Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Plum Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Plum Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Plum Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Plum Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Plum Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Plum Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Plum Puddings.

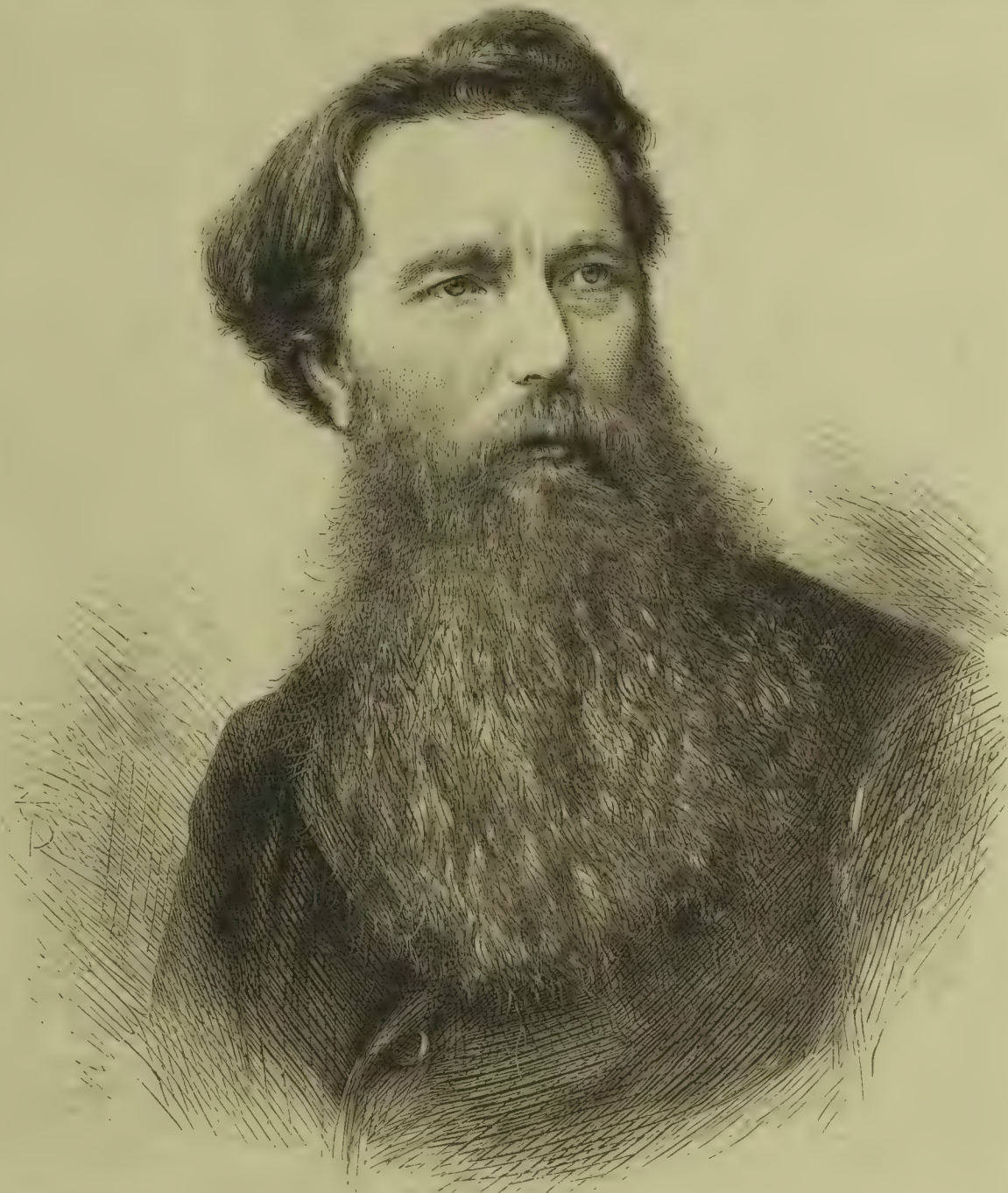
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Baked Puddings.

BROWN and POL

VICAT COLE, A.R.A.

Agreeably to our custom on the occasion of elections by the Royal Academy, we present a portrait of Mr. Vicat Cole, the last-elected Associate of that body. The recent election was attended with the novel result of introducing a landscape-painter into the academic pale. We say "novel result" because it is nearly thirty years since a landscape-painter *pur et simple*—i.e., the late Mr. Creswick—was deemed worthy of the honour. The compliment is, of course, the greater to Mr. Cole; but we are far from admitting that several other painters have not been, during that lengthened period, entitled to the same distinction. It is universally felt that English landscape-painting has excelled, despite Academic neglect. On the Continent, where criticism is surely as much advanced as here, our landscape is held in higher estimation than our figure painting; and to this day it best sustains comparison with foreign work of the same kind. Yet at this moment we have, strictly speaking, only two landscape-painters among the sixty Academicians and Associates—Messrs. Lee and Cole—though some others of the number paint landscape occasionally, or employ it in combination of equal importance with figures. The too great preponderance of figure-painters in the Academy is the only explanation to be offered for the sparsity of representatives of one of the most meritorious and delightful branches of British Art.

Mr. Vicat Cole was born at Portsmouth. He is the son of Mr. George Cole, the well-known member of the Society of British Artists, from whom he received his earliest instruction in Art. To the habit of constantly painting out-of-doors "on the spot," must probably be attributed his subsequent artistic development, for Mr. Cole owes little to schools, systems, or traditions. There are, doubtless, regulative pictorial principles applicable to landscape as to all other forms of Art; but constant reference to Nature herself, as the highest authority, is the paramount duty of the landscape-painter. Mr. Cole exhibited first at the British Institution, in 1852; the subject of his picture being a view of Leith-hill from Rammoor-common. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists, and during several succeeding years he was a regular exhibitor in Suffolk-street. One of his contributions to those rooms,



MR. VICAT COLE, A.R.A.

a picture of a corn-field, was re-exhibited in the '62 International Gallery, and gained the medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.

In 1864, following the example of Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick, and others who had been members and exhibitors at Suffolk-street, Mr. Cole retired from that society to become a candidate for exhibition and honours at the Royal Academy. The most important works which he has exhibited at the Academy are "The Decline of Day" (1864)—a large picture with effect of eventide; "Spring-time" (1865), the subject being suggested by one of the songs in "Love's Labour Lost"; "Evening Rest," and "Summer's Golden Crown" (1866)—the latter appeared at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and attracted much notice there; a large stormy seapiece and "St. Bride's Bay" (1867); "Sunlight Lingering on the Autumn Woods" (1869); "A Pause in the Storm, at Sunset," "Summer Showers," and "Floating Down to Camelot" (1869). Mr. Cole's favourite field of study and the source of most of his subjects is Surrey, with its picturesque hills and dales, moors, and woodland corn-field and pasturage. The artist may be classed as an imitative realistic painter, relying on the character and sentiment of the scene he represents; and if his work receives no very decided modification from passing through a mental or imaginative medium, it is always healthy and cheerful in feeling, and it owes much to the technical charms of an elegant, graceful execution, and an effective scheme and playful interchange of colouring.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins.

THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

The result of the Southwark election, in which Colonel Marcus Beresford, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a fair majority of votes over either of the two Liberal candidates—Mr. George Odger and Sir Sydney Waterlow—has been stated in this Journal. The scene at the nomination, on Tuesday week, is the subject of one of our Engravings. This proceeding had, on former occasions, taken place in the old Townhall, in High-street, Borough; but that building has lately been demolished by the Corporation for street improvements; and the hustings



NOMINATION AT THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

were, therefore, erected on a piece of vacant ground near the Borough-road station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The High Bailiff, Mr. Gresham, opened the business at eleven o'clock, when a dense crowd of people surrounded the hustings, upon which stood the candidates and their friends, exposed to the keen north-east wind. After the reading of the writ, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow was first proposed by Mr. Alfred Pocock, and seconded by Mr. S. Bevington; he made a speech, but could be heard only by those near him, the noise being very great. Mr. W. D. Barnett next proposed, and Mr. Sharpe seconded, the nomination of Mr. Odger, who likewise made a speech. The third candidate, Colonel Beresford, was proposed by Dr. F. C. Jones, and seconded by Mr. Whitfield; he spoke in his turn. A show of hands was then taken, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Odger. The poll took place next day, and Colonel Beresford was elected, under the circumstances already noticed.

FONT OF HOLY WATER, ST. PETER'S, ROME.

On entering the nave of St. Peter's, the first things which strike the visitor's attention are the two fountains of holy water. The cherubs, of white marble, by which these fountains are guarded, are each about the size of a full-grown man; but the great size of the surrounding architecture makes them seem small. They are beautiful works of sculpture. The drapery around them is partly of white and partly of black marble. The gigantic shell which holds the water is of a rich deep yellow or orange marble. The cherubs, while holding this shell, seem to be presenting it with an action as if of desire that all would come and partake of the water. There is a font of similar design and sculpture on each side of the nave, near the entrance-doors. Each font is placed between two of the great pilasters, and the drapery of the figures is spread out over the mouldings of the bases of those pilasters. Many interesting groups of people are seen at these fountains, dipping their hands into the water and crossing themselves, as they enter the church, with their faces to the high altar. Some may be seen on their knees, at prayer. Children are often held up to dip their hands into the water; but sometimes their mothers give them a little of it in their hands, with which to perform the ceremony of crossing themselves.

A STATE BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

Between Epiphany and Lent it is the custom for a series of state balls to be given annually at the Palace of the Tuileries; but this year, owing to the political situation and the disorders arising out of it, the number of these fêtes has been limited to two, one of which took place on the last Wednesday of the past month and the other on the last Wednesday of the present. The invitations, which emanate from the Grand Chamberlain (the Duc de Bassano), and are nearly a thousand in number, specify, on their face, that it is imperative guests present themselves in uniform, rendering the display, in conjunction with the brilliancy of the feminine toilettes, unusually resplendent. Shortly after nine o'clock on the appointed evening the court of the chateau is occupied with long files of arriving and departing carriages, and guests are incessantly alighting at one or other of the temporary marquees in front of the grand entrance beneath the Pavillon de l'Horloge. Passing under the principal of these, one finds oneself in the Grand Vestibule of the Palace, ablaze with light, and hung on each side with tapestry at the foot of the two staircases, with a crowd of beautiful women floating onward, to the right hand or the left, in bewildering clouds of vaporous-looking draperies, and the richness and variety of the uniforms and costumes du jour dazzling one's eyes with their brilliancy. Servants in green and gold liveries encumber themselves with cloaks, and holders of white tickets proceed to ascend the staircase to the right, while the favoured possessors of coloured cards, such as members of the Imperial family, grand dignitaries, Ministers, members of the Corps Diplomatique, and other privileged persons, with the ladies accompanying them, ascend the staircase to the left, every step of which is lined on each side with Cent Gardes in the brilliant blue and gold uniforms and polished steel breast-plates of the stately corps, and who stand impassive as statues while the long train of rank and beauty passes incessantly by. An official posted on the landing receives the cards of invitation, which he hands to a secretary, and, after traversing a long gallery, you enter the Salon de la Paix, where an orchestra is installed, and, spite of the crowd, dancers are already in position, passing thence into the splendid Salle des Maréchaux, the entrance to which is guarded by Imperial chamberlains in scarlet uniforms, and which has its orchestra perched high aloft above the throne. The Salon de Conversation, where the Empress gives her little Monday balls, is next entered; then the Salon de Jeu, where women past their prime resign themselves to whist; and, finally, the Salle du Trône, where chamberlains, aides-de-camp, equerries, ushers, and inferior ladies of the household are assembled in readiness, waiting for the folding doors to be thrown open and the Emperor, the Empress, and Prince Imperial, followed by the grand dignitaries of the empire and a troop of courtiers, to make their appearance.

The expected moment at length arrives, and Imperial civilities are liberally dispensed, Ambassadors proceed with their presentations, the quadrille of honour is danced, the figures of the cotillion gone through, and throughout the evening each separate salon has its queen and each recognised beauty her court. Towards midnight the Emperor and Empress, preceded by the Grand Chamberlain and a small troop of officials, and attended by the Corps Diplomatique and the most privileged guests, perform the tour of the apartments on their way to the supper-table, which is laid out in the distant Galerie de Diane, stopping every minute to say something amiable to the guests they chance to recognise on their route. As soon as the Imperial party have retired from the supper-room the rest of the company make for the object of their fond desires, Cent Gardes being stationed at the door of each salon to check the too eager onslaughts of well-bred guests who come to the fête more for the supper than the dancing; nevertheless, there is plenty of pushing and elbowing, and now and then a suppressed hysterical sob warning one that some lady is about to faint. In due course, however, everyone manages to reach the Galerie de Diane, where troops of servants in the highest possible condition attend with ready politeness to the wants of some thousand half-famished guests. Poulets and *patés de foie gras* speedily disappear; the little monuments of iced vegetables and pyramids of cakes are ruthlessly demolished; champagne flows abundantly, ices are eaten, and hot punch is imbibed, and in less than an hour the tables are completely cleared of everything edible.

About three o'clock in the morning the fête is over, and people have the disagreeable task of waiting for their carriages, with a thousand draughts playing around them in the vestibule of the chateau. Some hundreds of vehicles crowd the court of the Tuileries, which is illuminated with immense blazing fires, around which the coachmen and footmen of the guests, though clad in furs and the heaviest of overcoats, are only too glad to group themselves, while their more fortunate masters have been comfortably installed in the warm and luxuriant salons of the palace of the Tuileries.

THE CROCODILE TROOP-SHIP IN A STORM.

The Engraving from a sketch for which we are indebted to Staff Commander N. G. Arguimbau, R.N., represents H.M.S. Crocodile, Indian troop-ship, in a heavy sea, in the Bay of Biscay, during the great storm of three days in January last. The Crocodile, under the command of Captain J. W. Watson, left Portsmouth on the morning of the 6th ult., having on board draughts of various regiments serving in India, consisting of 57 officers, 14 ladies, 1012 men, 212 women and children—in all, 1678 souls, including the officers and crew of the ship. At starting the weather looked threatening, with a fresh breeze from the southward, which steadily increased until the morning of the 8th, about six o'clock, when the gale reached its utmost fury. At this time the sea was tremendous, and had an appearance of terrific grandeur; the waves at times seeming to a landsman far above the level of the tops, as if about to overwhelm the ship. The vessel constantly rolled 44 deg., dipping her bows into

the water on both sides. It was almost impossible even for seamen to move about on deck. The ship lay to for sixteen hours, under easy steam and storm-sails. The tempest was thus weathered, without any serious accident, and on the morning of the 9th the wind veered to the northward, and the ship resumed her course. The weather was fine during the remainder of the voyage to Alexandria, which was reached on the 21st. On the same evening the naval and military officers on board gave an amateur performance and a dance. This was a pleasant termination of a voyage commenced under such disagreeable conditions. The Crocodile has since returned from Alexandria, with a homeward-bound party, arriving at Portsmouth on the 12th inst.

PRINCE ALFRED IN INDIA.

The chief incidents of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Calcutta have been related in some recent Numbers of this Journal. It was on Wednesday, Dec. 22, that his Royal Highness arrived. He sailed up to Calcutta in the Galatea (not, as had been arranged, in a steamer sent down the river for him), and arrived on the evening of the day mentioned. A procession was formed to conduct him to Government House. The Viceroy and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Council, and the principal civil and military officers, the Maharajah Scindia, the Governor of Madras, the Governor of Bombay, and the Maharajah of Jeypore, rode on horseback, with the native chiefs at the side. Following the horsemen were a number of carriages, containing the Countess of Mayo, Lady Napier, the Begum of Bhopal, and other ladies. Divisions of the cavalry and artillery preceded and followed the procession as a body-guard. The volunteers formed a guard of honour to receive his Royal Highness on landing. The ships were gaily dressed with flags. The scene was grand and imposing; large numbers of all classes were present to witness the reception. The crowd of natives was immense, lining the road from Prinsep's Ghat to Government House. About sixty elephants belonging to the native chiefs were assembled in the grounds of Government House. Here the arrangements were perfect, and the only disadvantageous circumstance was the lateness of the hour, since it was almost dark when the Prince reached Government House. Our illustration, from a photograph by Messrs. Humpidge, shows the scene a little earlier in front of that stately mansion, awaiting the arrival of his Royal Highness. The illuminations of the city that night were splendid.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Mars on the 2nd, Jupiter on the 7th, Uranus on the 12th, Saturn on the 23rd, Venus on the 28th, and with Mercury on the 30th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 6th, and most distant from it on the 18th. The following are the particulars of the occultations that will occur during March:—

Date.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance.	Reappearance.
March 13.	Delta Cancri	4	4.4 a.m.	4.53 a.m.
" 22.	Xi Ophiuchi	5	2.19 a.m.	3.9 a.m.
" 24.	B.A.C. 6607	6	4.11 a.m.	5.7 a.m.

Mercury will be a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 5.55 a.m., and on the 27th at 5.37 a.m. On the 10th he will be in conjunction with Venus, and will be near the Moon on the evening of the 30th. It will be possible to observe this planet near the eastern horizon a short time before sunrise at the beginning of the month.

Venus rises on the 17th at 4.33 a.m., and on the 27th at 4.15 a.m., or 1h. 35m. before the Sun. On the evening of the 14th she will be stationary, and 7½ deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 28th. She will be at her greatest brilliancy on the 31st. During the latter part of the month she may be perceived near the eastern horizon, about an hour before sunrise. This planet now appears in the form of a very fine crescent, and may be seen as such with the help of any small telescope.

Mars will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 12th, and he cannot therefore be observed during March, owing to his proximity to that luminary. He will be near the Moon on the 2nd.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 11.42 p.m., and on the 27th at 10.29 p.m. He will be rather more than 4 deg. north of the Moon on the evening of the 7th. Transits of the satellites and their shadows may be witnessed on the evening of the 2nd, 9th, 11th, 25th, and 29th. He is visible soon after sunset, at a great altitude in the western sky, and may soon be distinguished from any brilliant stars in his vicinity, as he is a more conspicuous object and shines with a far steadier light. The disc of this planet presents a variety of colours, and is one of the most interesting of objects for the telescope.

Saturn rises on the 2nd at 3.9 a.m., and on the 27th at 1.35 a.m. He cannot, however, be seen to advantage, in consequence of his low altitude. On the evening of the 23rd he will be in conjunction with the Moon. He rises in the south-eastern portion of the horizon, and equals in brilliancy a star of the first magnitude.

Uranus continues to be very favourably situated for examination. He will be about 1½ deg. to the north of the Moon, on the evening of the 12th, at 6.33. Owing to the immense distance of this planet, he is scarcely discernible to the naked eye, and is not an interesting object for the telescope.

Neptune is now an evening star, and is visible near the western horizon after sunset. He is, however, too near the Sun to be well seen.

THE ACTION OF LIGHT ON VAPOURS.

At the meeting of the Chemical Society, on Thursday week—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president, in the chair—an account was given by Professor Tyndall of his researches on "The Action of Light on Vapours," illustrated by beautiful experiments.

Dr. Tyndall said that it had for many years past been his endeavour to make radiant heat a means of getting an insight into what is called chemical combination. To this end he has experimented with luminous waves on matter in the gaseous state. The gases or vapours are introduced into a long glass tube, and through the whole length of this tube the condensed beam of an electric lamp is sent. To render the action of light upon vapours visible, substances have been chosen which have, among their products of decomposition by the light, at least one whose boiling point is so high that as soon as it is formed it is precipitated. Some of the gases and vapours suitable for this purpose are nitrous oxide, allylic iodide, benzole, &c. In all cases the visible action commenced with the formation of a blue cloud—in some instances of the deepest azure tinge, rivaling the colour of the purest Italian sky. When the light, previous to its entering the experimental tube, was polarised by a Nicol's prism, the blue cloud within the tube could only be seen in certain directions, the directions varying according to the position of the short diagonal of the prism.

Dr. Tyndall subsequently repeated some of his experiments recently shown at the Royal Institution, in illustration of the nature of the dust floating in the air.

The next meeting of the Chemical Society takes place on March 3, when Dr. Gladstone will deliver a lecture on "Indices of Refraction."

By the Macgregor Laird, West African mail-steamer, which arrived in the Mersey yesterday week, we learn that, on Jan. 13, the war between the rival chiefs at Bonny was still being carried on with determination by both parties.

Mr. George Finlay writes from Athens to complain of the working of the postal treaty which was made between Great Britain and Greece in 1868. He submits to the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that, if he intends to reduce the import duty on currants, there is a better claim for a reduction on the export duty on English politics, literature, and science. Currants are a luxury, but newspapers are the daily bread of the mind; and the best interests of Greece require that she should be better acquainted with the thoughts of England.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess Delawarr Baroness Buckhurst, relict of the Right Hon. George John Sackville West, Earl Delawarr, P.C., and daughter of the third Duke of Dorset (title extinct), of Upper Grosvenor-street, and Buckhurst Park, Sussex, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 15th inst., and the personality sworn under £18,000. The executors appointed are the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West; John Vickerman Longbourne, Esq., of Gray's Inn—these two are the acting executors—power being reserved to Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt and Lewis Ashhurst Majendie, Esq., the other executors. The will is dated May 31, 1869, and her Ladyship died on the 9th ult., aged seventy-four. She bequeaths to the possessor of the Knole estates 300 deer; and to the possessor of the Buckhurst estate all the farming stock and cattle. She bequeaths the sum of £400, to be expended in the channel of the Church of St. John, Crowborough, where the family remains are entombed. She leaves £1000 for the almshouses at St. John's, Crowborough, founded by her; and £1000 to the Godden-Green Hospital, also founded by her; and bequeaths the sum of £666 in the Three per Cents for the choir and organist of Withyham, and a legacy of £100 for that parish. There are numerous specific bequests to her sons, daughters, grandchildren, and other of her relatives and friends. The residue of her property, real and personal, she leaves to her sons Mortimer, Lionel, and William.

The will of James Mackillop, Esq., of 30, Grosvenor-square, was proved in London on the 15th inst., by his nephew, Charles William Mackillop, Esq., the sole acting executor. The personality was sworn under £250,000. The testator died at Nice, on the 27th ult., having executed his will Sept. 24, 1867. He has bequeathed to the Scotch schools, Caledonian-road, Inlington, £250; and to Dr. Cumming, £250 for the schools under his care. There are several pecuniary bequests to his family and friends. To his nephew, Major J. Mackillop Mackenzie, of the Bengal army, he leaves £10,000; and to Sir James R. Martin, C.B., £250; and appoints his said nephew and executor, C. W. Mackillop, residuary legatee of both his real and personal estate.

The will of Miss Frances Copland, late of Sudbury Lodge, Harrow, who died on the 14th ult., was proved in London on the 10th inst., and the personality sworn under £16,000. The executors appointed are her sister, Miss Anne Copland; the Rev. T. Nolan, Brunswick-square; the Rev. Edward Penrose Hathaway, Torrington-square; and John Martin, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. The will is dated Dec. 26, 1865. The following charitable bequests from the Three per Cent Consolidated Annuities are to be paid three months after her death—viz., to the Irish Church Missions, £2000; Church Missionary Society, Bible Society, and British Reformation Society, each £500; the Religious Tract Society, £400; the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £300; the Priests' Protection Society, Protestant Alliance, Female Aid Society, Moravian Missions, Irish Free Schools, St. Giles's, and the Syrian Protestant College, each £200; £400 towards the endowment of St. John's Schools, Sudbury, and £200 to the parish of St. John's, Wembly; the interest to be expended every Christmas in coals, bread, and clothing. The residue of her property she leaves to her sister, Anne Copland, absolutely.

The will of Major-General Edward Last was proved in London under £12,000 personality.

The will of Mrs. M. A. Charretie, relict of Major-General Thomas Charretie, of Bryanston-square, was proved under £30,000.

The will of John Marsh, Paymaster Royal Navy, was proved under £14,000.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19:—

In London the births of 2256 children (1156 boys and 1100 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1860-9, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2329.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1716. It was the seventh week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week was, with a correction for increase of population, 1559. The deaths in the present return exceed by 157 the estimated number, and exceed by 148 the number recorded in the preceding week. The increased mortality is due to the low temperature which has recently prevailed. Catarrh and diseases of the lungs were both prevalent and fatal. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 335, the corrected average number being 319. Ten deaths from smallpox, 17 from measles, 104 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 61 from whooping-cough, 9 from typhus fever, 21 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 9 from simple continued fever, and 20 from diarrhoea were registered. The mortality from scarlet fever has varied but slightly during the last four weeks; the numbers recorded being 118, 107, 103, and 104. The epidemic was most fatal last week in the north, east, and south districts. Three deaths from relapsing fever were registered. The deaths from measles and whooping-cough were less numerous than in the preceding week. Phthisis, bronchitis, and pneumonia were more fatal than in the previous week. The deaths of 3 persons from delirium tremens, of 11 persons from fractures or contusions, of 10 children and 2 adults from burns or scalds, of 2 persons from drowning, of 8 infants from suffocation, and of 8 persons who committed suicide were recorded. The deaths of 4 persons caused or accelerated by privation were registered. There were no deaths caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The mean temperature of the week was lower at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, than in any of the other large English towns furnishing returns, in which the mean ranged from 34.4 deg., the highest, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 30.9 deg. in both Bristol and Wolverhampton.

In the week 5341 births and 4037 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 29 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 31 and 27 in the two previous weeks. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and boroughs, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—21 per 1000 in Sunderland, 22 in Bradford, 22 in Birmingham, 24 in Wolverhampton, 25 in Hull, 26 in Leicester, 27 in Bristol, 28 in London, 29 in Leeds, 31 in Sheffield, 31 in Nottingham, 32 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 32 in Liverpool, 34 in Norwich, 34 in Portsmouth, 35 in Manchester, and, highest during the week, 36 per 1000 in the borough of Salford. The deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 34 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 39 per 1000, and in Dublin 26.

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 36 per 1000 persons living. Smallpox shows increased prevalence in Paris, 83 fatal cases being reported last week, against 47 and 42 in the two previous weeks. The deaths in Vienna during the week ending the 12th inst. gave an annual rate of 28 per 1000.

According to a statement issued by the Registrar-General, the births in London last year numbered 111,930, and the deaths, 77,933. The population is estimated at 3,170,754. Scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and diarrhoea were the reigning epidemics of the year, and more than half the persons who died were under twenty years of age. The element influencing mortality which has undergone the greatest change in recent times is the system of drainage, and this has experienced a great improvement.

Frederick Maitland Sartoris, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed a Third Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A letter has been received from Sir Samuel Baker, announcing his arrival at Khartoum, on the 8th ult., after a journey, allowing for delays, of twenty-four days from Suez, or of thirty-two days in all. The members of the expedition were in good health and spirits, and the season was healthy and cool.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VEGETABLE ACIDS AND SUGARS.

Professor Odling, in his fifth lecture on the Chemistry of Vegetable Products, given on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of the acids by remarks on the condition of the hydrogen and oxygen of their constituents. He stated that, although oxalic and tartaric acid, for instance, contain these elements, which are the elements of water, and although when they are decomposed by heat they yield water as a product, yet there is no reason for presuming that either of them contains any pre-formed water. In the formation of the two acids out of carbonic acid and water in the tissues of the plant a part of the oxygen liberated from the plant has resulted from the deoxidation of water in the case of tartaric acid, but not in the case of oxalic acid, in the formation of which the deoxidation has affected only the carbonic gas. The degree of deoxidation leading to the production of tartaric acid was stated to be fully twice as great as that leading to the production of oxalic acid; hence, as was shown by experiments, while it is not possible to produce charcoal or charring by any metamorphosis of the constituents of oxalic acid, charring is very easily effected with tartaric acid. In like manner, by reoxidising oxalic acid it is not possible to get any compound intermediate in oxidation between oxalic acid and carbonic acid, whereas several such compounds are obtainable with tartaric acid. It was also shown by experiment that, while oxalate of silver (a substance in which the hydrogen of oxalic acid has been replaced by silver) is stable at moderate temperatures, the tartrate of silver undergoes ready decomposition, the metal being separated forming a brilliant mirror. This action, employed by Petitjean in silvering mirrors and the interior of glass globes, formed the subject of a lecture by Professor Faraday in June, 1856. If the process were adopted, the use of mercury, so injurious to the workmen, would be avoided; but, unfortunately, the new mirrors are darker than those made by the old method, and hence have been not favourably received. The employment of tartrate of silver in marking ink was also explained. Professor Odling, in commencing the study of the sugars and their congeners, stated that these vegetable products result from a more complete deoxidation of the carbonic gas and water than that leading to the formation of the acids; and he then explained the differences between ordinary cane sugar and the sugar of fruits and honey, or glucose, illustrating his remarks by striking experiments.

THEORIES OF THE PHYSICAL FORCES.

Mr. W. Kingdon Clifford gave a discourse on this subject, at the Friday evening meeting, on the 18th inst. He began by referring to the scene in Goethe's "Faust" where the hero, after considering the first verse in the Greek of St. John's Gospel, prefers to translate it by "In the beginning was the deed;" and, after commenting on Goethe's fitness for studying nature by his possessing "scientific insight, cosmic emotion, and poetic fertility," Mr. Clifford added that Faust's soliloquy should be treated with reverence, because there is in it a course of instruction for any man who chooses to look at things with his own eyes and not hear tell of them, or, as it were, court nature by proxy. He then adverted to Comte's doctrine, that every science passes through three stages—the theological (in which natural phenomena are referred to personal agency, as in the Greek mythology); the metaphysical, when mere opinion lulls the mind to sleep; and the positive, when nothing is asserted to take place which cannot be verified by the direct evidence of the physical senses. The difference between the positive philosophy and Goethe's doctrine Mr. Clifford then considered, maintaining the latter, more especially the answers which Goethe gives to the question, "What is it that lies at the bottom of things?" or, as it is divided into two questions: "Why do things happen?" (which is external to the province of science altogether); and, "what is it precisely which does happen?" The last Mr. Clifford proceeded to consider and illustrate with especial relation to the hypothesis of continuity, referring among other examples to the deception of the eye in the optical toy, named the "Wheel of Life," and to diagrams explaining the laws of motion. He stated, finally, that if this hypothesis be true, the motion of every particle of the whole universe is entirely continuous; it follows that "every particle of matter is an infallible record of the eternal past, an infallible prediction of the eternal future; . . . the history of eternity is contained in every second of time. . . . There is no room in this one stifling eternal fact for any secondary causes, and the question, Why?" Yet this hypothesis was used as an axiom by Newton, and held by Bosovich. "But is it really true?" said Mr. Clifford. "I do not know; there is absolutely no evidence on either side. . . . In any case the hypothesis is so nearly true for all space and time within our reach that the practical conclusion remains of undiminished value—viz., that we are to inquire what are accurately the facts rather than why they are so?" He then adverted to the questions at the present day regarding force and matter, expressing his opinion that these questions are rather about why things happen than about what things happen; and that the answers, if any, would not be statements of facts at all; and then warmly advocated an emancipation from the thralldom of dominant ideas.

One thing we can, to be
Awhile, as men may, free.

Freedom alone is to be sought after; but, above all things, freedom of thought. He then referred to various illustrations of force derived from the researches of Newton, Faraday, and other philosophers. The principal conclusions at which Mr. Clifford arrived at were, that facts only are to be studied, and these not merely as they are immediately presented to us by our senses, but by two steps:—First, by certain theories which are so fairly substantiated that they may be regarded as statements of observed facts; such are, 1, The wave theory of light; 2, the dynamical theory of gases; 3, the dynamic theory of the electro-magnetic field. These present to us matter having certain motions, and ether having certain other motions. We know that the matter carries ether about with it (Fizeau), and that in crystals we may regard the ether as modified in a periodic manner (Lorenz). We thus arrive at the statement that at the bottom of all these phenomena there is matter in motion. Various attempts have been made to give precision to this statement—viz., either as involving potential energy immediately or by implication: or as involving solidity, or a perfect fluid. These may be successful, but they still leave to be considered the question, what is really the ultimate distinction between space where matter is and space where matter is not?

Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the President, was in the chair.

SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

Professor Max Müller gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Science of Religion on Saturday last. In his introductory remarks he expressed his satisfaction at the great progress that had been made in the science of language since he lectured on the subject in 1861 and 1862. The claims of the study of Sanscrit and comparative philology are now fully recognised in education, and many errors, such as that of Hebrew being the primeval language, are utterly exploded. He predicted similar results from the study of the science of religion, although apparently beset with difficulties. He said that it is a sacred subject, and should be treated with reverence, but without fear or favour, and with unwavering loyalty to truth. Nothing can be lost by using the comparative system and in contrasting truth with error. Goethe said that he who knows only one language knows none—that is, he does not know the origin and cannot appreciate the value of his own; so it may be said with regard to religion. The word "religion" is used in two senses:—1, it is applied to the body of doctrine contained in the sacred books; and, 2, to that faculty in man which distinguishes him from all other creatures—the perception of the infinite, and the capability of loving God and of looking upward to him (termed faith), which cannot be supplied by sense or reason. The non-recognition of this faculty is a great deficiency in several modern systems of philosophy. Professor Müller divided his subject into two parts—comparative theology and theoretic theology, proposing to devote himself to the former, for which, he said, an abundance of materials, easy of access, already exists. He then proceeded to enumerate some of these, alluding to the Friday evening discussions of the Emperor Akbar, the sacred books of the Hindoos, the Vedas, the Zend-Avesta of the Parsees, the

Buddhist books, the Koran, and others; especially referring to the fact that the earlier books of most religions contain simpler and purer doctrine, and are more free from absurd legends than the later ones. He then commented on the great advantages to be derived from the application of criticism to the canonical writings of all religions; and considered Christianity to be particularly favourable for the study of this science, referring to the great advantages it would confer on missionaries, and quoting the words of Peter—"Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted of him." (Acts x. 34, 35.) The Professor said that we are more ready to take the position of the Pharisee than that of the publican. In concluding his lecture he adverted to many striking differences between ancient and modern, Eastern and Western, thought, and the words in which thought is expressed, selecting his illustrations from the Bible, the Vedas, and the Greek mythology.

Among the audience were Prince Christian and other persons of distinction.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY.—THE FOOT.

Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., of Cambridge, gave his sixth and concluding lecture on Tuesday last. He began by commenting on the great importance of our feet, as the foundation of the human edifice, and on the combination in them of strength and lightness, whereby they are so well adapted for our firm support and easy locomotion. In commencing the description of parts of the foot he adverted to the size as being strictly proportional to our height, and he then contrasted its structure with that of the hand, which is formed for more free and independent movements. The remarkable works sometimes executed by the foot alone, such as those by a painter at Antwerp, the Professor referred to the lateral action of the toes, rather than to capabilities resembling those of the fingers; and after pointing out the peculiarities which had led to the classification of the extremities of animals into hands, paws, and feet, he said that man alone possesses a perfect foot, and he alone is able to plant it firmly upon the ground. The Professor next considered the various parts of the foot, dilating on the beautiful arch and the formation of the heel, and the provision made for the elasticity required in the movements of walking, ascending, and descending; and after stating that it is not natural for us to alight on our feet vertically, said that when this occurs by accident serious results often ensue. He then alluded to the beautiful apparatus required for the motions of the feet, and the admirably harmonious combination of muscles, ligaments, and nerves which give to our limbs and feet so much of an automatic character. After saying that a perfect foot is one of nature's rarest gifts, and very difficult to maintain, the Professor adverted to its deformities and diseases, some of which proceed from the unnatural conical shape given to our shoes; and he especially alluded to the consequences of wearing high-heeled boots, which deprive us of one of our distinctive advantages over animals, and which, by throwing all our body out of its equilibrium, produces the ungraceful "Grecian bend." In speaking of the ankle joint, he said that it is the finest piece of mechanism in the human body, and has to perform the hardest work. The course was concluded with remarks on the great importance of the study of the wonderful tenement we inhabit as tending to promote our bodily and mental well being, and to increase our reverence for the Great Architect.

Dr. Maxwell T. Masters, F.L.S., will, on Tuesday next, begin a course of two lectures "On Plant Life as contrasted with that of Animals."

At the Friday evening meeting Mr. E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy, will give a discourse "On Iron-clad Ships."

MUSIC.

MADAME SCHUMANN.

Last week brought back this great pianist—an event of parallel interest to the return of Herr Joachim. The pianoforte-playing of the gifted widow of Robert Schumann, and his music, have only recently met with the recognition and appreciation here that have been much earlier and more largely accorded to both in Germany. If great playing means an interpretation of the spirit of the composition and the sentiment and design of the composer, rather than a merely literal execution of the written text, then is Madame Schumann a great intellectual artist, from whom we receive readings of the works of the classical pianoforte composers, impressed with her own individual force of character and with the authority of tradition. This lady has played twice since our last musical record—at the Monday Popular Concert this week, and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance. On the earlier occasion she gave the second of Beethoven's two sonatas, op. 27, each of which is entitled by the composer "Sonata quasi Fantasia;" the second, in C sharp minor, being known (although not so called by the composer) as the "Moonlight Sonata." Both these works are characterised by passion, poetry, and grandeur that render them worthy of comparison, in sentiment and feeling, even with their author's more elaborate productions. That which Madame Schumann chose on Saturday has before been played here by her, but scarcely more finely, in reading and in execution, than on this occasion. Her admirable perception of rhythm and phrasing was also exemplified in her performance of Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, in which the violin part was sustained by Madame Norman-Néruda, who also led Mozart's string quintet in G minor with that excellence of tone and refinement of style and execution before displayed in the same work. This was the last appearance here this season of the lady violinist who has made so strong and general an impression since her first arrival here last year. In the quintet and the trio M. Daubert very efficiently replaced Signor Piatti, who was absent from illness. Mr. Byron was the vocalist.

At the concert of Monday evening Madame Schumann's solo piece was Beethoven's sonata in D minor, from op. 29 (or 31, the number being doubtful in classification of these works). This is a composition of ampler design than that in E flat, previously referred to; and would seem, from its strongly-marked and passionate character, to stand in need of one of those distinctive titles which Beethoven affixed to a few of his works, and which were applied to some by other hands. The sonata in D minor is a piece that peculiarly calls for those rhythmic and declamatory powers which distinguish Madame Schumann's playing. Every phrase was given by her with an earnest significance that was impressive while yet free from exaggeration. Each portion of the sonata, from its opening fragmentary recitative leading to the noble first allegro, followed by the tranquil beauty of the adagio, and winding up with the fiery and restless finale, was played so as to justify the opinion just recorded of the player, whose reception on both the occasions now referred to was most enthusiastic. The duet sonata which closed Monday's concert (Beethoven's in A major, for piano and violin, from op. 30) is distinguished rather by genial beauty than those deeper emotions reflected in the solo pieces just alluded to, and calls rather for grace than grandeur of style in its delivery. This it received from both executants, Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim—an association that could scarcely be equalled in the interpretation of classical music. The commencing quartet on Monday was the second of the three (op. 41) dedicated to Mendelssohn by Robert Schumann. The works of this composer, until lately the subject of almost general condemnation here, are now gaining that wide acceptance which must sooner or later attend the productions of real genius. That Schumann possessed great powers as well as high and pure aims can scarcely now be disputed by those who are acquainted with his works and competent to judge of them. A few of his productions are doubtless crude and laboured, and in some are to be found instances of inequality and effort; but this may as truly be said of sundry poets and painters whose claim to greatness no one would venture to dispute. To refer only to Schumann's songs, of which he has produced a large number, the grace and delicacy of some, and the deep poetical sentiment of others, are not surpassed in those of Beethoven, Schubert, and Mendelssohn; and similar high qualities are to be found in nearly all his many compositions for the pianoforte, and in much of his orchestral music. Among his representative works is the quartet

now referred to, which contains passages of power and beauty alone sufficient to establish Schumann's claim to be ranked among great composers. Its enthusiastic reception on Monday night afforded strong proof of the growing appreciation to which we have just alluded. It certainly had the advantage of a perfect interpretation, led, as it was, by Herr Joachim, supported by Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. The vocalist on this occasion was Herr Jules Stockhausen, who proved that the reports of his recent Continental successes were not exaggerated. Each of his performances was received with great and universal applause, which culminated in an enthusiastic demonstration and an encore of his closing song. His voice is a baritone, of ample compass and power, rich in quality, and true in intonation. In enunciation of the text (English and German), and in musical declamation, he proved himself a highly refined and cultivated artist. His songs were "Tyrannic Love," from Handel's "Susanna;" Schubert's "Nachstück;" and Schumann's "Widmung"—the encore of the latter replied to by the same composer's "Ich grolle nicht." Rarely are the lieder of the romantic German school to be heard so exquisitely sung. Another prominent feature of the evening, although no novelty, was the absolutely perfect performance of Beethoven's string trio (in G), by Herren Joachim and Straus and Signor Piatti. Mr. Benedict was the accompanist—an office of special importance in the German lieder.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward, for the first time there, Max Bruch's violin concerto—played, too, by the great violinist for whom it was written, and to whom it is dedicated—Herr Joachim. The work, which attracted much notice in Germany on its appearance a few years since, was first played in this country at a Philharmonic concert in July, 1868, by Herr Straus; and was again performed last year by Herr Auer, at a concert of the New Philharmonic Society. The work, which is on the full scale of three movements, with an introductory "vorspiel" or prelude, contains some very elaborate and ambitious writing, with many effective passages, both solo and orchestral; but it has not variety or interest in proportion to its length. At every hearing the intermediate adagio has stood out prominent beyond each of the other movements in sustained attractiveness.

The second of the Saturday ballad concerts took place last week, when the programme prepared by Mr. John Boosey, the director, offered features equal in variety and interest to those of the previous concert. Many vocal pieces, new and old, were given by some of the best singers now in London—all were applauded and several were encored. One of the most effective novelties of the evening was Miss Philip's song "Lillie's Good Night," the effect of which was heightened by Madame Patey's expressive singing. Some part-songs by the Orpheus Glee Union, the forcible pianoforte-playing of the Chevalier de Kotski, and the refined performance of the young violoncellist, Mr. Edward Howell, helped to diversify the programme.

The chief features of the last Saturday evening concert at Exeter Hall were the capital singing of five hundred voices of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, conducted by Mr. Proudman; the finished playing of Mr. Charles Hallé in Beethoven's quintet for pianoforte with wind instruments, and some unaccompanied solo pieces by Domenico Scarlatti; and a fantasia for clarinet, brilliantly executed by Mr. Lazarus.

"Saturday Operas" were commenced last week at St. George's Hall, with Gounod's "Faust," which was given in English, with scenery and costumes, on the little stage erected on the orchestra. Such a presentation of a grand romantic opera it has never been our fate to witness in public, or even in private. Miss Fanny Heywood as Marguerite, and Miss Bessie Emmett as Siebel, displayed voices and capabilities that stood out in agreeable relief to the coarseness of other details of the performance; among various shortcomings being the transference of Gounod's elaborate and varied instrumentation to five orchestral players, reinforced by the conductor's use of a piano and a harmonium—and all this in close proximity to the opera-houses, where innumerable fine performances of the work have been given in all its completeness and grandeur!

An oratorio, entitled "The Return of the Prodigal," composed by the Rev. H. F. Limpus, Minor Canon of St. George's, Windsor, is to be produced at St. James's Hall, on May 10, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. Mmes. Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey-Whytock, and Messrs. Vernon Rigby and Lewis Thomas are to be the solo singers; and the chorus is to include the choir of St. George's, Windsor, and Eton College, with members of Mr. Barnby's choir and of other London choral societies. The proceeds of the performance are to be appropriated to the aid of the St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, Clewer.

THE THEATRES.

A new three-act piece, by Mr. W. R. Osman, entitled "The Power of Gold," has been produced at the Surrey, and experienced a moderate reception. It is an old-fashioned melodrama, in which no attempt is made to bring out the old worn-out incidents and situations in a new way. But it has an idea. A thriving miller has a secret which he sells to a false steward for five thousand pounds. The steward proceeds to poison his mind, recommending him to convert the sum to his own use by marrying his son to the heiress to whom the money properly belongs. The suggestion is the means of depriving him of his usual good sense and judgment, and renders him irascible and despotic. Nor does this morbid humour forsake him to the end, and Mr. Alfred Rayner wisely makes the most of it, for doubtless it is dramatically effective. The steward plots to rob the miller both of the money and the lady, and, with an accomplice, obtains an entrance into the house at night; but the heroine walks in her sleep, and the whole family is restless, so the villains are detected and captured. Mrs. Pitt will not keep her house open by such poor pieces as these.

Mr. Creswick has been starring for a fortnight at Sadler's Wells, but the cold weather has prevented his engagement from proving eminently profitable. He has appeared as Werner, and Melantius; and as Ethelwold, in the drama called "Ambition," which deals with the fate of Catherine Howard. He has been ably supported by Mrs. Eburne in the leading female characters.

"All that Glitters is Not Gold" has been reproduced at the Alexandra Theatre—to which Miss Eliza Hamilton has returned—and been performed to good houses.

Mr. E. T. Smith announces that Mr. Phelps will appear at Astley's this evening. Mr. J. L. Toole will appear at the Standard on Easter Monday in "Uncle Dick's Darling." Mr. H. J. Byron has been successful at the Adelphi in the part of Sir Simon Simple. Mr. T. C. King has appeared during the week as Julian St. Pierre, in Knowles's excellent play of "The Wife," at Drury Lane. The pantomime will be withdrawn to-night, and a new series of performances will commence on Monday.

The title of Mr. Dickens's new serial tale is to be "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

The Prince of Wales has contributed £50 towards the memorial of the late Mr. B. B. Woodward, who was librarian at Windsor Castle. The promoters of the fund state that they have received a most generous response to their appeal.

Mr. Augustus Keppel Stephenson, Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury, is said to have been appointed temporarily to perform the duties of Registrar of Friendly Societies, pending the decision of Parliament upon the measure affecting that office which has been introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The *Inverness Courier* states that the Gaelic edition of the Queen's "Journal in the Highlands" will be published immediately by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh. There will be two editions of the work, one giving the Gaelic and English in opposite pages, and the other giving the Gaelic only. Her Majesty has supplied a number of sketches and illustrations not previously published.

A ROMAN MONASTIC RITE.

Among the Illustrations of various scenes and objects of interest at Rome which have been communicated to us by the Special Artist of this Journal lately attending the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council is the ceremony of the reception of a new member into the Benedictine Order of monastic persons. This ceremony was performed, on New-Year's Day, in the sumptuously-decorated new Church of St. Paul Without the Walls, built in the desert Campagna, two or three miles from the nearest houses of the city, on the road called the Appian Way, by which the Apostle Paul travelled to Rome after his landing at the mouth of the Tiber. The novice about to be initiated was a young man from America, whose name is not generally known. The most remarkable feature of the ceremony is that which is shown in the Engraving. The newly-made monk lay down upon the floor (a mosaic pavement), which was spread with a piece of black velvet in this place, and he was then completely covered with a pall of black silk held by two boys. This is designed for an emblematic representation of his act of self-surrender in dying to the world. After the performance of the mass, he was desired by the officiating priest to arise from the state of death, and to enter a state of new spiritual life, upon which the black pall was removed.

THE OBELISK OF THE LATERAN.

The attention of several of our most learned antiquaries skilled in the remote history of old Egypt has lately been directed to the supposed forgery of a part of the figures and hieroglyphic inscriptions on the obelisk which stands in front of the Lateran church and palace at Rome. A minute description of this and the other two obelisks at Rome—one in the Piazza del Popolo, at the Flaminian Gate of the city, and the other (the smallest of the three) in the Piazza della Rotonda, before the Pantheon, was communicated to the Royal Society, in 1840, by Mr. Joseph Bonomi, of Sir John Soane's Museum. From his account of it, and from his suggestive remarks upon



THE OBELISK OF THE LATERAN AT ROME.

the character of its sculptured representations, we may quote sufficient to explain the peculiar interest now revived in this ancient monument of the political and religious history of Egypt. It should be observed meantime that the probable date of the alleged forgery or alteration is near the reign of that Pharaoh whose cruelty obliged the Jews to emigrate from Egypt under the leadership of Moses; and the obelisk itself, with its original devices, must be assigned to a period of much greater antiquity. It was removed from Heliopolis to Alexandria by the Emperor Constantine the Great, who intended that it should adorn his new capital city; but his son Constantius took it to Rome, and placed it in the Circus Maximus. Pope Sixtus V., in 1588, caused it to be dug up out of the rubbish that encumbered that place, and to be restored and erected in the Piazza di San Giovanni Laterano. The obelisk was found broken into three pieces, and it was requisite to cut off a piece from the base, to make it stand. It is about 105 ft. in height, and about 9 ft. wide at the base. The pyramidal part of the obelisk, on all four sides, is sculptured with the same subject, differing only in the titles given to the god Ammon, who presents to King Thothmes III., with one hand, the emblem of life, applying it to the King's nostrils, while, with the other hand, he holds the hand of the King. Above this representation, on the side now turned southward, are a few hieroglyphics, contained in two lines. In the representations on the other three sides the god Ammon is seated, and the King is on his knees, presenting an offering to that deity; on the two narrow sides of the obelisk the altar behind the throne of Ammon is omitted. It is evident, says Mr. Bonomi, that the figure and hieroglyphics of Ammon are considerably lower than those of the King, and that the sculpture is of a different style. The next compartment is occupied by the great hawk, which usually accompanies the commencement of hieroglyphic Royal inscriptions; and by the figure of the King, who on all sides but one is standing and making an offering to this symbol of the divinity; but on one side he is sitting, and presenting to the



RECEPTION OF A BENEDICTINE MONK IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AT ROME.

beak of the hawk the same emblem of life which, in the former sculptures, he receives from the hand of Ammon. Below the hawk, which presides over the centre column of the hieroglyphics, is the usual parallelogram, or standard, terminating in a row of perpendicular lines. The vertical columns terminate three or four feet above the present base of the obelisk, and immediately below them is the horizontal line, representing the sky or heaven of the subject delineated beneath. This on two of the sides is entirely obliterated; but on the other two sides enough remains to show the date, and even the name of Rameses, who completed the works of Thothmes III. and Thothmes IV. "But the circumstance," adds Mr. Bonomi, "to which it is particularly desirable to call the attention of hieroglyphists, is the concavity of the surface wherever the figure or titles of Ammon occur on this obelisk, except on the base, which was executed in the time of Rameses. The same is to be observed in the large obelisks at Karnak, evidently showing that, in these more ancient works of the Egyptians, Ammon usurps the place of some divinity who had preceded him, and whose figure

and titles have been most scrupulously erased to make room for those of his rival. What was the figure of this more ancient divinity and when this change took place are questions interesting in the highest degree to the historian and Egyptologist." Mr. Bonomi's suggestion of 1840 is now revived.

THE TOMB OF RAFFAELLE.

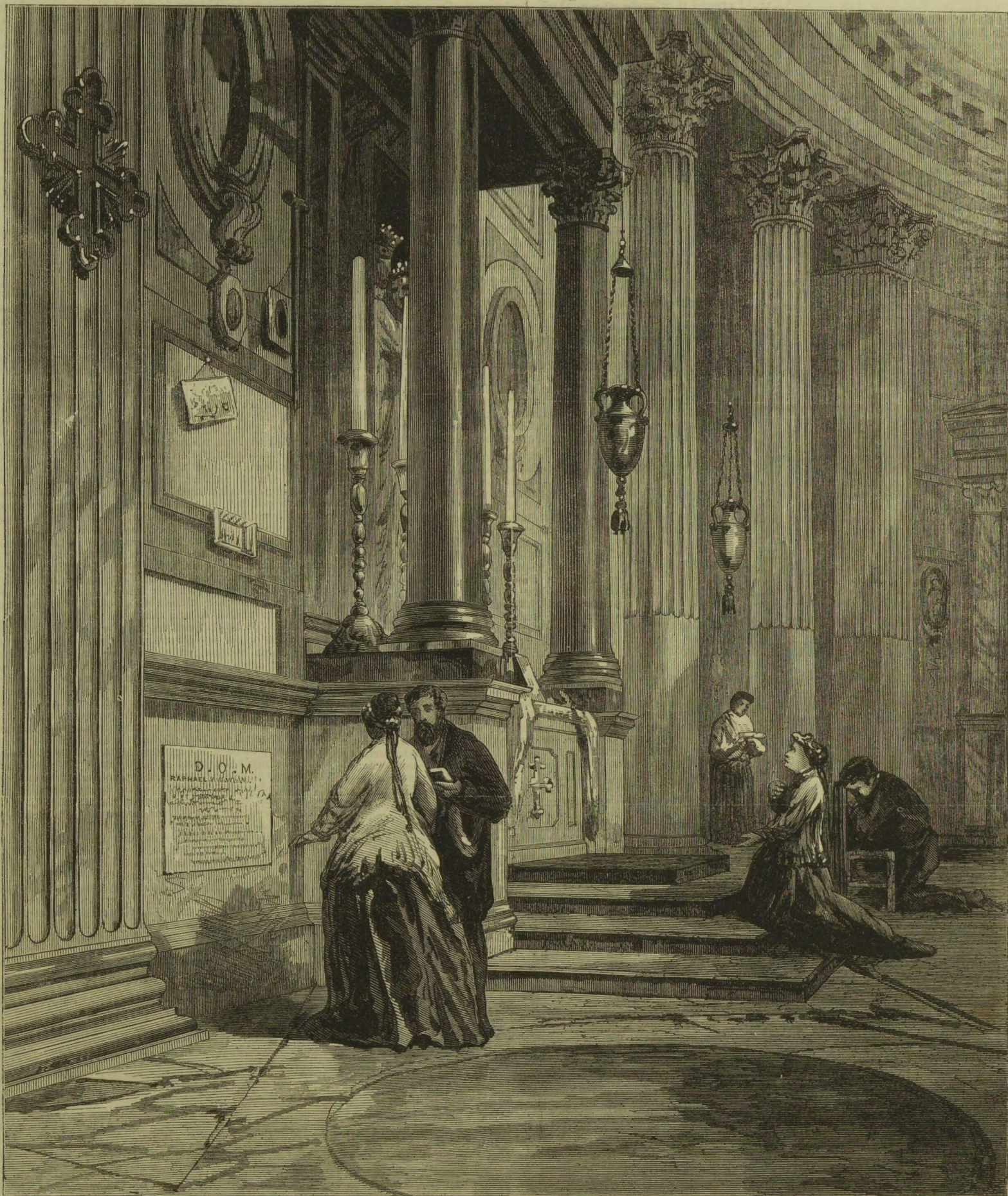
In Rome, which is a city of shrines, tombs, and relics, both of ecclesiastical and artistic interest, the visitor who happens to be an artist may well pay his respects to the tomb of Raffaele Sanzio di Urbino. The Church of Santa Maria della Rotonda is the ancient Roman Pantheon, a temple built by Agrippa, and dedicated to Jupiter and Mars, but filled in old heathen times with statues of all the gods of the Olympian mythology. Its majestic columned portico, and that noble dome, open in the centre, which has been surpassed in height by St. Peter's, but not in width and grandeur,

make it the finest of all the ancient edifices still remaining in Rome. On passing through its great bronze door and turning to the left hand a square slab of marble is found, with the following inscription:—

D. O. M.

RAPHAELI • SANCTIO IOANN • F • VRBINATI •
 PICTORI • EMINENTISS • VETERVMQ • ARMVLO •
 CIVIS • SPIRANTES • PROPE • IMAGINES • SI •
 CONTEMPLERE • NATVRAE • ATQ • ARTIS • FOEDVS •
 FACILE • INSPEXERIS •
 IVLII • II • ET • LEONIS • X • PONTT • MAXX • PICTVRAE •
 ET • ARCHITECT • OPERIBVS • GLORIAM • AVXIT •
 VIX • ANNOS • XXXVII • INTEGR • INTEGROS •
 QVO • DIE • NATVS • EST • EO • ESSE • DESIIT •
 VIII • ID • APRILIS • MDXX •
 ILLE • HIC • EST • RAPHAEL • TIMVIT • QVO • HOSPITE • VINCI •
 RERV • MAGNA • PARENS • ET • MORIENTE • MORI •

At the side is an altar endowed by Raffaele with a picture of the Virgin and Child, painted, at his desire, by his pupil as well as



THE TOMB OF RAFFAELLE, IN THE PANTHEON AT ROME.

friend, Lorenzo Lotto. There had been some doubts about this being the true place of his burial, and the grave was opened in 1833, in the presence of a number of persons of ecclesiastical and artistic distinction. The bones were discovered with certain proofs and tokens that the statements of Vasari, which had been doubted, were perfectly true. An artist named Camuccini made drawings of everything. The right hand was admired for the elegance which existed even in the bones; a cast was taken of it, as well as the skull. The members of the Academy of St. Luke, a college of artists, had before possessed a skull which they believed to be that of Raffaele. Pope Gregory XVI. gave an antique sarcophagus to contain the ashes, which were again deposited in the tomb; and a large marble slab near the spot chronicles the second interment. Another small tablet tells that the artist was affianced to Maria, the niece of Cardinal Bibbiena, at the time of his death.

On the other side of the altar an inscription tells that Annibal Caracci reposes. More to the left is the tomb of Taddeo Zuccheri, Baldassarro, Giovanni da Udine, Pierino del Vaga, Peruzzi, and other artists of celebrity are also interred in this ancient temple; so that it is now as sacred to All the Artists as it was to All the Gods and to All the Martyrs.

Above Raffaele's tomb are hung a few votive pictures presented to the Virgin. These are executed in a style of art of which spe-

cimens are to be found in London where mangles are represented. Although they are undoubtedly post-Raffaellite, they have many of the qualities of the pre-Raffaellite school. They are totally free from all taint of Renaissance art. It is curious to find such daubs hung over the tomb of Raffaele. Higher up is a crutch, left by some devotee who believed he or she had been cured by the intercession of the Virgin.

"THE REMORSE OF JUDAS."

The passage of St. Matthew's Gospel quoted in connection with this fine picture is (ch. xxvii. v. 3, 4), "Then Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, saying, I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. And they said, What is that to us? see thou to that."

It is within the truth to say that very few English painters could have treated the difficult subject of this picture with the intense dramatic force, and extraordinary power of modelling, chiaroscuro, and colour which Mr. Armitage has displayed. The largeness of style characterising these figures of heroic dimensions (for they exceed, we believe, the "lifesize" as

described in the South Kensington catalogue) could hardly have been attained by any painter whose hand and eye had not been trained to command large surfaces by the practice of mural decorations.

Many stories are told of the difficulty which the religious masters of the great schools experienced in finding models sufficiently villainous of aspect wherefrom to produce an ideal of the greatest of sinners of all the human family. Mr. Armitage's representation of Judas will, however, without sacrifice of pictorial dignity, satisfy most persons' conception of the arch traitor, who, as some have insisted—for even Judas has found apologists—was not wholly bad, else he could not have suffered remorse. The various required types of bigotry, pride, arrogance, and inhumanity are no less finely portrayed in the figures impersonating the "chief priests and elders." The introduction of a vulture—bird of blood and ill-omen—sailing overhead in the portentous sky also helps to enhance the dread suggestiveness of the composition. We need not dwell further, however, on the picture, for it will be fresh in the recollection of many, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy exhibition of 1868, and visible since the autumn of the same year among the pictures of the British school in the National Gallery, South Kensington Museum, to which it was presented by the artist.

Archæology of the Month.

The British Archæological Society of Rome has begun the season with an excursion to the tombs on the Latin Way, and the remains of the Church of St. Stephen. The beautiful frescoes and stucco ornaments of the first century in the tombs were much admired. The next excursion was to the *Thermae* of Caracalla, where Mr. Wood, the secretary, repeated on the spot the lecture which Visconti had read the night before at the meeting. The subterranean chambers, entered from an adjoining vineyard behind the *Thermae*, were then visited. These chambers and corridors are of great extent. One corridor runs the whole length of the *Thermae*, and is probably ten or twelve yards high, but is much filled up with earth. Some excavations have been begun in the vineyard on the other side, between the Porticus, or Arcade of Hellogabalus, and the main building; but hitherto only has been found an aqueduct running along the vault of the arcade, each arch of which was a bath chamber.

Demetrius Balsamachi, the celebrated Greek antiquary, died lately at Corfu, in his eighty-eighth year. He has left to the town of Cephalonia a magnificent collection of medals, cameos, and stones; and to his family some fine specimens of Grecian art.

There has been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. T. J. Arnold, a copy of the "Catalogus Sanctorum" of Peter de Natalibus (second edition, Lyons, 1542), showing, from a woodcut in that work, that there were guillotines before Dr. Guillotin.

Our cathedral restorations are proceeding satisfactorily. At Chester, of the £55,500 required, upwards of £41,000 has been received. At Exeter Mr. Gilbert Scott's plans have been approved by the Dean and Chapter, and are to be commenced with the renovation of the choir and the seating of the choir aisles. It is decided that the western façade shall not be touched, as to attempt the renovation of the ancient figures in the niches would destroy the architectural features of the building. The Exeter Diocesan Archæological Society have sent a protest to the Dean and Chapter against Mr. Scott's plans. It is contended that they disregard the first principles of eclesiastical church restoration. The naves and choirs of cathedrals ought, it is said, to be used simultaneously for Divine service—the choirs being set apart for the clergy and the naves for general congregation, as is the case with the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, and Hereford. At Salisbury the choir is to be proceeded with at once on Mr. Scott's plans. The whole of the works contemplated, as a memorial to the late Bishop, are the entire restoration of the choir with new screens, new arrangement of the organ, &c., to cost something like £15,000. At Worcester the restoration has been temporarily suspended for lack of funds; but Lord Dudley has offered to give £10,000 for the restoration of the choir, on condition that the memorial festivals are not to be performed in the cathedral. The answer is to be given in April.

One of the most valuable collections ever made of books illustrating the early history of printing, from its invention, early printed Hebrew literature, illuminated and other manuscripts, has just been dispersed by auction. One of the greatest rarities is a block-book, printed on vellum, the first known. It has sixty-nine wood-cuts, and text like a manuscript. It is as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, and forms a link between manuscript and block books, as the latter made another step towards printing with movable types. It consists of thirty-three pages, with sixty-nine engravings printed on the vellum, two, three, or four on a page, and in this respect differing entirely from the MS. volumes, illustrated with woodcuts stuck in. Another rarity is the first perfect copy ever discovered of "La Légende Dorée," printed at Lyons, by Bartholomée Buyer, in 1476. The only other copy known, says the *Athenæum*, is in Lord Spencer's library, but imperfect. This is the first book printed in France; but no copy is now known in that country.

Lately, in sinking a trench for the pneumatic tube at the corner of the Post Office nearest to Newgate-street, the workmen came upon the remains of a wall, which was at first thought to be a portion of the City wall, but is now considered part of the wall of the college of St. Martin-le-Grand, founded by Withred, King of Kent, in 700, and rebuilt and endowed, about 1056, by the Saxon brothers, Ingebric and Gerard: it was dedicated to St. Martin, to which was added *Le Grand*, from its privileges granted by monarchs who occasionally resided here. In the Sutherland View of London, 1543, we see the college, with its lofty spire and tower, wherein curfew was rung. When the site was cleared for the Post Office a crypt, built by William of Wykeham, was destroyed; and lower down were found coins, beads, glass, and pottery; Samian ware, funeral urns, lacrimatories, &c., denoting this to have been an important site of Roman London. The ground westward, lately cleared, is worth rummaging.

A remarkably interesting collection of Roman glass, lately excavated on the site of St. Benet's Church, Gracechurch-street, has been exhibited to the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, by Mr. J. W. Bailey. This glass was found among the debris of Roman buildings and fragments of pottery. It comprises portions of elegant two-handled vessels, with narrow necks and circular mouths, the glaze thin, and of a bright green colour. There are also basins, of rare design, hitherto represented in metropolitan "finds" by fragments only. One is a specimen of "pillar moulding," formed partly by moulding and partly by rapid rotation, increasing the projection on the principle of centrifugal force, which method was patented some years ago as a modern invention, and regarded as such, until some fragments of Roman pillar moulding in Mr. Roach Smith's museum proved the high antiquity of such work. At the above meeting Mr. H. F. Holt exhibited some Romano-British bronzes, bracelet, lamps, &c., stated to have been found in London; and a figure carved in oak, 14 in. high, discovered in pulling down old London Bridge, and believed to be one of the statuettes from the chapel of St. Thomas à-Becket, erected on the bridge by Peter of Colchur in the twelfth century. The figure, a female, is of highly artistic German character, and bears traces of painting and gilding.

A most important discovery has been made in the land of Moab. It recently came to the ears of Captain Warren, the agent of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Jerusalem, that there existed a stone covered with writing at Dhiba, the ancient Dibon, on the east coast of the Dead Sea, in the heart of the country of Moab. The stone was at that time perfect, and about 3 ft. 5 in. high and 1 ft. 9 in. wide; but directly the Arabs heard that the Franks were inquiring about it they broke it into fragments, which they concealed in the granaries of the neighbouring villages. By the exercise of great tact and perseverance, Captain Warren and M. Ganneau, of the French Consulate, succeeded in recovering the whole of the scattered pieces, two only of which are in the possession of Captain Warren, the rest falling to the share of M. Ganneau. Tracings of our two pieces have arrived, and have been sent to Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum, who tells us, in a letter published in the *Times*, that the inscription opens with the words, "I Mesha, son of Ch . . ." If this should, on further investigation, turn out to be the Mesha, King of Moab, of whom mention is made in the third chapter of the second Book of Kings, the discovery of this stone is of the utmost importance, both from an historical as well as a linguistic point of view. Mr. Deutsch evidently thinks that when he shall have obtained rubbings of the entire inscription this will turn out to be the case. The character of the writing would quite agree with the age at which the Biblical Mesha lived, while several cities named in the document as having been built by the writer are known as having been about that time either situated in Moab, or in parts temporarily held by Moab. M. de Vogüé, who has translated the inscription, ventures to say that "there does not exist in the domain of Hebrew antiquities a document which can be compared with it. It is the only authentic and original Biblical monument which has been found up to the present time. Indeed, according to M. Ganneau, the King Mesha is no other than the King of Moab whose bloody wars the Bible recounts, and who was contemporary with the Kings of Israel, Ahab, Ahaziah, and Jehoram. I entirely share that opinion; I even think that with the aid of the Biblical documents one may determine the year in which our inscription was made. If my conjectures," he adds, "are well founded, the pillar was engraved in the second year of Ahaziah, King of Israel—that is, following the chronology generally adopted, the year 896 before the Christian era."

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

In a new magazine called the *Food Journal* an interesting article appears on the Meat Question of 1870, in which is discussed the different means propounded for bringing to this country from cheap sources abroad an abundant supply of beef, mutton, and other meat which may be sold with profit at a low price. In Australia the mutton yielded by the extensive sheep-farms in that country is for the most part boiled down for tallow; and a sheep of the average weight of 50 lb. produces, when thus treated, about 23 lb. of tallow, which leaves, when sold in London, after paying expenses, a return of about 5s. 6d. There is much of the carcass, however, which yields very little tallow, but which would be valuable for food if it could be brought to this country; and one of the most important problems of the day is how meat may be brought from distant sources without deterioration in the quality and without serious expense. One method which promises well is to melt the fat parts of the carcass into tallow and to inclose the lean parts in a net bag of such a size as nearly to fill a hoghead, and to immerse this bag in a cauldron of hot tallow for a sufficient time to expel the moisture and air from the pores of the meat. The whole mass is then to be suspended in a hoghead and melted tallow poured around it, whereby the meat will be hermetically sealed. There are six processes, however, for preserving meat in its transport from foreign countries which are at present in use, and which are—first, that of extract; second, tinning; third, curing; fourth, chemical preparation; fifth, freezing; and, sixth, transportation of live cattle. All these methods may be usefully employed. By the use of properly-fitted steamers, there is every reason to believe that the transportation of live cattle from the River Plate may be successfully effected; and, if so, an enormous trade could hardly fail to grow up, as the sources of supply, on the one hand, and of consumption on the other, are of such vast extent as to be practically inexhaustible. The extract of meat is an article that is coming into extensive use, as is also partially-cooked meat preserved in tins. But it is necessary to the success of the movement that the main part of the supply should come to us in joints or carcasses, and there are many plans proposed for the attainment of this end. One method is to expose the meat to the action of sulphurous acid, and afterwards to dry it in an atmosphere of 140 deg., so that the albumen may be desiccated, but not coagulated. But by this procedure the meat loses some of its flavour. Professor Gamgee proposes to kill the animal after having first rendered it insensible by carbonic oxide, and the joints are then placed in a chamber containing a mixture of charcoal and sulphurous acid, and into which a current of air mixed with carbonic oxide, and artificially cooled, is blown. The freezing processes of Harrison, Carré, Siebe, Kirk, and others have been tried to preserve the meat by the maintenance of a low temperature; and recently Mr. Reeca has been enabled, by the continuous distillation of ammonia, to produce thirty tons of ice with one ton of coals consumed in the engine by which the apparatus is worked. Mr. Postle proposes to fit up a ship for the reception of the carcasses, and to keep them sweet by circulating air among them cooled down to within one or two degrees of the freezing-point. On the whole, it may be expected that, with the attention which is now being given to this subject, and with the issues at stake, means will soon be discovered for bringing large supplies of good meat from distant parts of the world at a moderate cost.

An important discovery has been made by the *Times*, and is reproduced in other journals of equal scientific authority. It has been found that railways of a very narrow gauge, and otherwise of cheap construction, have long been in successful operation in Wales, and the public is accordingly notified of the momentous truth that in certain localities lines of this inexpensive kind would be more eligible than railways of the common expensive character. To most persons it may probably occur that the fact of these cheap lines being in extended use in Wales gives sufficient warrant for concluding that they are the best suited for the circumstances there existing, or for any similar ones. But for some special reasons the merits of the Festiniog Railway—one of these narrow lines—and of the Fairlie engine running upon it, have been so loudly trumpeted that uninformed persons will conclude that some important improvement has been made in railway locomotion as there exhibited, which it behoves the engineering world to observe and appreciate. A commission has been sent from Russia to report upon the special qualities of the Festiniog Railway and the Fairlie engine; and the Secretary of State for India has also sent down certain officials to Wales for the same purpose. It becomes, therefore, proper to state that in the Festiniog Railway, which is about fourteen miles long and of about two feet breadth of gauge, there is nothing peculiar. Such lines are very common in Wales, and they are very appropriate for conveying coals from a pit to a harbour, where the traffic is not large. But the more important mineral lines in Wales are made with a broader gauge—not because the people there were ignorant of the existence of the narrow gauge, which, in fact, is the older kind, but because as the traffic enlarges a wider gauge becomes the more suitable. Of the Fairlie engine we have before spoken—that is, of the first species of Fairlie engine, which consists practically of two locomotives stuck together at the fire-boxes. In this plan there is nothing new—for it was long ago tried on the Soemmering incline, which ascends the Styrian Alps, and was discarded even for that special service, where, some species of monstrosity being almost necessary, this particular one might be the more readily excused. In no respect is it so good as two common locomotives coupled together at the foot-plates, which could easily be arranged to be manipulated by a single driver. But, besides the Siamese Fairlie engine, consisting of two locomotives stuck together at the fire-boxes, there is now another, consisting of a locomotive combined with a carriage resembling the arrangements long since propounded for steam locomotion on common roads. Of this arrangement it may be said, as of the other, that it is old, obvious, and ineligible. There can be no doubt that in many situations railways of a very narrow gauge and laid with very light rails will be the most eligible, and one such case is where coal or ore has to be carried from a pit or mine directly to a port of shipment. But where the produce of many pits or mines has to be transmitted, then it may be advisable to make the gauge wider, and this we find is what is done in Wales, where the interests of the persons concerned naturally induced them to do what was best.

The leaves of the coffee-plant are now proposed as a substitute for tea. They are found to contain more caffeine than the coffee-berry, and in Sumatra the natives cultivate the plant for the leaves. When cultivated for the berry, the coffee-plant requires a certain elevation above the sea; but when cultivated for the leaves it may be grown anywhere within the tropics where the soil is suitable.

Mr. Balfour Stewart suggests that the aurora borealis may be caused by secondary currents of electricity due to some small but rapid changes in the magnetism of the earth. This view seems to be supported by the earth currents remarked at Greenwich Observatory, which, during times of great magnetic disturbance, are found to alternate from positive to negative.

Experiments have been made during the operation of sinking the shaft of the Rose-bridge Colliery, at Wigan, by which it was found that the temperature of the strata, which at a depth of 161 yards was 64½ deg., rose to 93½ deg. at 808 yards. The rise in temperature appeared to be 1 deg. Fahr. for every 54·57 ft., which nearly corresponds with that ascertained by Professor Phillips at Monkwearmouth, where the rise was 1 deg. for every 60 ft.

"How not to do it" is exemplified by an advertisement issued by the Indian Government offering a prize of £5000 for the best machine for separating the fibre from the stem of China grass. But the machine is to be exhibited in operation by the inventor at his own charge in the Punjab instead of at home, and the right to use the machines is to accrue to the Government on payment of a royalty of five per cent on their cost price. If anyone has a good machine for such a purpose he is not likely to surrender it on such terms, nor is anyone likely to embark in the task of invention when coupled with such conditions.

Gradually the Admiralty is sliding into the use of the monitor system, so long urged by us as indispensable. The Thunderer and Devastation have armour 12 in. thick on the sides, and 14 in. on the turrets, which is working up to the 18 in. on the sides, and 24 in. on the turrets, which we recommended as expedient.

LITERATURE.

Memoirs of Sir George Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster. By James Grant. (Tinsley.) How little the world knows of its greatest men has been already pointed out by writers of verse and utterers of proverbs. The reason of the scanty knowledge may, perhaps, be traced to the fact that there is frequently a difference of opinion about greatness. It is possible that in Tipperary a score or more of otherwise sane persons might be discovered who would maintain, with the help of a shillelagh, that O'Donovan Rossa is a great man. The Queen of Sheba went a long journey to hear the wisdom of Solomon, others refused to take any heed when even a greater than Solomon was in their midst. There is some probability, then, that only a very small and select circle, by whom the cruel sport of Pope-baiting is systematically pursued, in defiance of Mr. Freeman, and amongst whom so staunch a defender of the Protestant faith as Mr. James Grant has his proper place, were aware how great a man had gone to his reward when, on Oct. 23, 1868, died Sir George Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Yet he, according to the editor of his memoirs and according to other friendly authorities, had many if not most of the attributes of true greatness. He is declared in a memorial poem (a form of biography in which it is allowable to make a reasonable use of the figure hyperbole) to have been meek as well as sage; to have trod every path of duty; to have been a perfect Enoch in all but the matter of translation; to have improved the flying hour from day to day; to have culled the flowers and cast away the noxious weeds as he passed through this vale of tears; to have been truthful in boyhood, warm and generous in youth, constant in manhood, of "calm and heaven-tuned mind" in age; to have possessed a boundless store of learning, "airy Fancy's genial play," a refined taste, and "varied lore, to wile the social hour away." Moreover, he is declared to have been a true philanthropist, and to have gone about doing good. Furthermore, he hated Napoleon III. as Nelson recommended English sailors to hate a Frenchman; he denounced in the strongest possible terms the ruthless barbarity with which the Indian mutineers were treated; and such were his feelings towards Popery that he was inspired to the composition of the following lines:—

From Rome's unhallowed leagues And Jesuits' foul intrigues, Guard Freedom's land!	'Gainst Error's subtle wiles, And base apostates' smiles, Steel Britain's youth!
Lest trait'rous foes within, Armed for the Man of Sin, A guilty vict'ry win, Be Thou at hand!	May he whose flag unfurl'd Waves to enthral the world, From his fell throne be hurl'd, Dread Lord of Truth!

The gifted composer of these "felicitous lines" (as the editor calls them) proposed, with his usual philanthropy and regard for her Majesty's subjects of all religious denominations, that they should "be added to the National Anthem;" but, as there are obvious objections to the addition, the editor hints that "there never was a period since the time of the Reformation in which these lines could have been more appropriately sung than they may be in the beginning of this year, 1870." From time immemorial a Sinclair has always sat for Calithness, and it is, therefore, not so astonishing that the late Sir George should have been elected for that county as it is that he should be spoken of as a possible rival of Sir Robert Peel, whose easy eclipse of his supposed competitor is by insinuation attributed to a "clap-trap style" of speaking and unscrupulous habits of thinking and acting on the part of Sir Robert. George Sinclair, the subject of the memoir, was born in the Canonate, Edinburgh, Aug. 28, 1790; was of ancient descent and high position, as the editor, like a true Scot, takes care to establish; was educated at Harrow, where he showed alarming precocity; and on May 1, 1816, married Miss Camilla Manners, whom, from the date of her marriage, the editor—following some rule of etiquette to be met with, perhaps, amongst "things not generally known"—persistently styles Lady Camilla Sinclair. Of course, he was at Harrow with Lord Byron, who writes of him (p. 13):—"I fought for him, or thrashed others for him, or thrashed himself to make him thrash others, when it was necessary, as a point of honour and stature, that he should so chastise." Reading by the light of Lord Byron's remarks a passage occurring at p. 444, wherein the editor says, "and yet so great was the sense of right by which Sir George Sinclair was actuated that, notwithstanding his intense hostility to Louis Napoleon, he would never say one single word, even to his greatest friend, nor write one single word, while residing in France, against the ruler of that country," an uncharitable person might easily fall into the possibly grievous error of supposing that Sir George combined with his "sense of right" a wholesome regard for something else. The memoir contains correspondence with Royal and distinguished persons, and is so far likely to be found interesting by a certain class of readers; but the editor's own part of the work is not so written and put together as either to exercise great attraction or to indisputably prove what is repeatedly and confidently asserted about Sir George's transcendent worth from the intellectual, moral, and religious points of view. You read the assertions, but you seem unable to catch hold of great facts. The friendly intercourse between William IV. and Sir George is an unfailing source of admiration and bewilderment to the editor, to whom it appears to be incomprehensible that a subject should not truckle and a King should not bully. The editor occasionally adopts the amusing but unscholarly language of Mrs. Gamp and her like; for he tells us (p. 213) of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," "to which the tomahawk of Lord Macaulay was applied in the *Edinburgh Review* with the same merciless rigour as he had so often done in dealing with the works of others." Nor can his translation be pronounced unexceptionable, seeing that (p. 24) he renders "pays neutre" by "neuter (instead of neutral) country" and "L'Empereur y mettroit bientôt ordre, allez!" by "the Emperor would soon say to them, begone!" whereas most people would think that "allez" was merely an idiomatic form of affirmation, and that "the Emperor would soon put things to rights, depend upon it," would be the proper equivalent.

Education of the Heart. By Mrs. Ellis. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This is a little book written by an earnest, sensible, and experienced labourer in the great cause of women's education, and would on that account, if for no other reason, deserve respectful attention. But the contents of the volume are themselves of no small value. It is true that the author enters upon subjects which many may consider trivial, and into details which some may call not only insignificant, but tedious; and yet it is often for want of somebody who will not despise such subjects and such details that the proper groundwork of education is neglected. It is proved day by day that on a multiplicity of little things rather than on the exceptional occurrence of something great do happiness and unhappiness, usefulness and uselessness, knowledge and ignorance, vice and virtue, depend; and gratitude is due to anybody who, with good intention and good abilities, condescends to look on the ground and examine the seeds, whilst others hold their heads up high and gaze proudly at imaginary branches loaded with magnificent fruits of fancy. There are enough and to spare of educational enthusiasts who resemble Naaman, the Syrian, in their willingness to do some great thing, but decline to wash, or make others wash, in the Jordan and be clean. Good speed, then, to a little book which does not aim at producing whitened sepulchres, but at making clean the inside of the vessel; which would impress upon the risen and the rising generation that the education of the heart is women's best work.

A Rose and a Pearl. By C. C. Fraser-Tytler. With Frontispiece by John Jellicoe. (Hatchards.) A very pretty rose and a very elegant pearl, both in human form, are presented for examination and admiration to whoever cares to run through some 300 pages of by no means wearisome length. The scenes and situations are well conceived and well brought in; there is a delicate and pleasant savour of sentiment throughout; there is a chastening but not depressing religious spirit; and there is some very graceful and pretty writing. Nor, if a charming maiden go a journey or do anything whatever, is the importance of the costume in which she does it forgotten. There is something quite idyllic in the earlier portions of the story, and in the inevitability with which the lovely damsel of the country loses all her heart to the handsome gentleman—he came, saw, and conquered, as Paris in the case of *Génève*. It is a pathetic story, too; so that there is in a small space a great deal that is interesting.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DOWAGER VISCONTRESS EXMOUTH.

The Right Hon. Georgina Janet, Dowager Viscountess Exmouth, died, on the 15th inst., at the family seat, Canonteign, near Chudleigh, Devon, in her seventieth year. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of Mungo Dick, Esq., and married, April 16, 1822, Pownoll Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth, eldest son of the famous Admiral. Of this marriage there was issue three sons and one daughter, all now deceased. The second son, the Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew, has left two sons, of whom the elder is heir-presumptive to the Viscountcy of Exmouth. Lady Exmouth's younger son, Major the Hon. Barrington Reynolds Pellew, A.D.C., died at Lucknow, Dec. 16, 1858.

LADY BERKELEY.

Lucy, Lady Berkeley, died at Abingdon House, Kew, on the 13th inst. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Sutton, of Moulsey, in Surrey, M.P. (created a Baronet in 1806), and of Lucy, his wife, daughter of Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq. She married, March 27, 1815, General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., M.P., and by him, who died Sept. 25, 1857, had a daughter, Caroline Mary, wife of Major-General Randal Runley, and three sons, Colonel Charles Assheton Fitzharding Berkeley, C.B., who died in 1858; Alexander Henry Hastings, who died on diplomatic service at Mexico in 1854; and George Lennox Rawdon.

SIR HUGH BATES MAXWELL, BART.

Sir Hugh Bates Maxwell, ninth Baronet, of Calderwood, in the county of Lanark, died at Edinburgh on the 9th inst. He was born Feb. 14, 1797, the youngest son of Sir William Maxwell, seventh Baronet, of Calderwood, a general officer of distinction, by Isabella, his wife, daughter and heiress of Henry Wilson, Esq., of Newbottle, in the county of Durham. In 1818 he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and in 1865 succeeded to the family title and estate at the death of his eldest brother, Colonel Sir W. A. Maxwell, Bart. Sir Hugh married, May 1, 1827, Mary Anne Barbara, only daughter of John Hunter, Esq., of Lisburne, and leaves an only son, the present Sir William Maxwell, tenth Baronet, of Calderwood Castle, born Aug. 11, 1828. The family of Calderwood is of the same noble stock as that from which sprang the Maxwells of Caerlaverock, Earls of Nithsdale, the Maxwells of Pollok, the Maxwells Lords Farnham, &c.



SIR R. A. ALLEYNE, BART.

Sir Reynold Abel Alleyne, second Baronet, of the Island of Barbadoes, died, on the 14th inst., at Burton-under-Needwood, in his eighty-first year. He was elder son of John Gay Alleyne, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, Barbadoes, who was created a Baronet in 1769. Sir Reynold married, Sept. 20, 1810, Rebecca, third daughter of John Olton, Esq., and by her (who died in 1860) had three sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest son, the present Sir John Gay Newton Alleyne, Bart., late Warden of Dulwich College, is married to Augusta Isabella, daughter of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart. The family derives descent from Reynold Alleyne, one of the first adventurers to the settlement made at Barbadoes.



GENERAL SIR W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

General Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, R.A., died, on the 6th inst., at Salt Hill, Bucks, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was son of the late Colonel Paulet William Colebrooke, R.A., by Mary, his wife, daughter of Major-General Grant, and received his early education at Woolwich. He obtained his first commission in the Royal Artillery in 1803, and, in 1810, served as Captain in the Island of Java, where he was wounded. In 1812, he was in the same island as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and subsequently, in 1817 and 1818, took part in the Mahratta war, and also in the expedition to the Persian Gulf in the latter year. From 1823 to 1831 he held the post of Commissioner of Eastern Inquiry. In 1834 he was appointed to the Governorship of the Bahama Islands, and to the Governorship of the Leeward Islands in 1837; he held the post of Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick from 1841 to 1848, when he was nominated Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana. His appointment, however, had scarcely been made when, in the July or August following, he was transferred to the Governorship of Barbadoes, which he held till 1856. He was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834, created a Knight Bachelor in 1837, and nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1848. Colebrooke became a Captain in 1810, a Major in 1813, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1830, a Colonel in 1848, a Major-General in 1854, a Lieutenant-General in 1859, and a General, Dec. 26, 1865. He was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 1st Brigade of Royal Artillery, Sept. 25, 1859. Sir William married, in 1820, Emma Sophia, daughter of Colonel Colebrooke, formerly Surveyor-General of Bengal, which lady died in 1851.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NASH.

Lieutenant-General Joseph Nash, C.B., died at Dehra, on the 1st ult., in his seventy-fifth year, after more than half a century spent in India, beginning in 1812. Passing over Nash's earlier career, during which he served under Sir David Ochterlony against the Nepalese, at the capture of Nagpore, &c., and under Sir John Malcolm, in the Deccan, we find him attached to the army of the Indus in 1839, and present at the first capture of Ghuznee. Proceeding from Ghuznee with the force to Cabul, Captain Nash was appointed Commander of the King's Guard and superintendent of prisoners; and in 1841, having been appointed to the rank of Major, took part, in command of the 43rd Native Infantry, in various actions under Sir William Nott, in Candahar, and at the second capture of Ghuznee. Not long after, the 43rd Native Infantry, under his command, assisted by a detachment of cavalry and a brigade of guns, repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy, a force of 8000 men. Major Nash commanded the 43rd during the Afghan War, and at Maharajpore, under Lord Gough. He was also present at Sobroon, and had a charger shot under him. Subsequently, the 43rd, still under his orders, garrisoned Lahore. In 1848 Colonel Nash was nominated to the command of the 72nd Native Infantry, and led the left centre column of attack on Mooltan, Dec. 27 in that year, when he was severely wounded. General Nash was decorated with the insignia of the Bath (C.B.), the India medal (Nepaul, Nagpore, Assergurh), and medals for Ghuznee, Afghanistan (Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul), Maharajpore (Gwalior), the Sutlej campaign, and Mooltan.

MR. LENTHALL, OF BESSELS LEIGH.

Kyffin John William Lenthall, Esq., of Bessels Leigh, in the county of Berks, and of Maenan, in the county of Carnarvon, J.P. and D.L., died, on the 11th inst., at his seat, Bessels Leigh Manor, near Abingdon. He was born, Oct. 12, 1789, the only son of the late William John Lenthall, Esq., of Bessels Leigh (younger brother of John Lenthall, of Burford, in Oxfordshire), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Kyffin, of Maenan. Mr. Lenthall was lineally descended from the Right Hon. William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, who sat in Cromwell's Upper House as Lord Lenthall. But long before the time of the Speaker the family of Lenthall was one of consideration and of public service. Sir Rowland Lenthall, of Lenthall, in Herefordshire, had a command at Agincourt; and tradition has handed down that he made so many prisoners there that he completed, with the produce of their ransom, the buildings at Hampton Court, Herefordshire. Mr. Lenthall, whose death we

record, served as High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1828. He married, April 18, 1818, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Aston, Esq., of The Grange, in the county of Chester, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, Edward Kyffin Lenthall, Esq., of Bessels Leigh.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

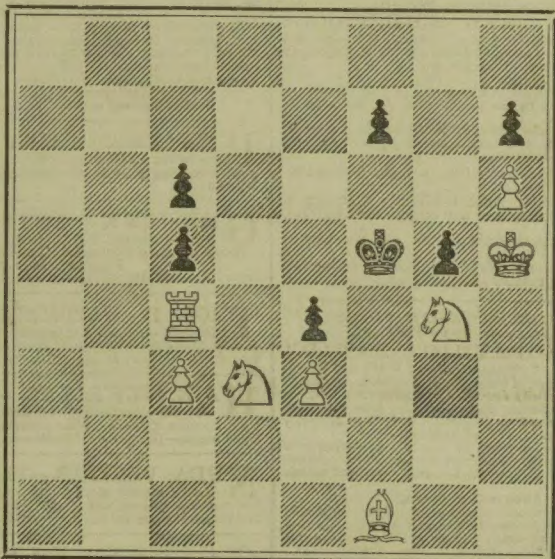
RECTOR.—The "Chess-Player's Handbook" and "Chess Praxis," published by Bell and Dally, York-street, Covent-garden, in English: the "Handbuch des Schachspiels," in German, to be got through a foreign bookseller.
B. Chess Club.—The remarkable problem by Mr. Loyd you mention, which Dr. Bayer so highly commends, is printed in *American Chess Notes*. We had marked it for insertion; but, hearing that it appeared in a London contemporary a few days ago, must content ourselves by describing it without a diagram. The following is the position:—
White.—K at K R sq, Q at Q B 4th, Kt at K B 8th, P at K B 7th.
Black.—K at K R sq, B at Q B 8th, P's at K R 2nd, K Kt 2nd and 5th.
We will give a list of all who send the correct solution of this masterpiece.
R. ROSSON.—No. 1, just received, shall have early attention.
L. LOTHOUSE.—Problems of more than four moves are not liked by the public generally. They are better suited to periodicals exclusively devoted to chess.
B. M.—The proposed "International Chess Congress at Baden," in the summer of last year, did not take place. We shall be glad to learn that it will be held in the summer of this.
H. TIVINDELL.—The six problems mentioned in your note of the 26th ult. have safely come to hand, and shall be reported on in due course.
R. H. S.—"Chess Brilliance" is the title of an extremely well got-up little book by Mr. Howard Taylor, of the Norwich Chess Club. The object of the work is the collection of a number of games by great players, each of which was won by the sacrifice of a piece. In pursuance of this object, Mr. Taylor has played over thousands of games, and at length has culled about one hundred, none of which was gained by a sacrifice less than a Rook. Among them are specimens of the strategy of Anderssen, Blackburne, Bird, Boden, Cochrane, De la Bourdonnais, Deschappelles, Dubois, Falkbeer, Harrwitz, Heybrandt, Journaud, Kieseritzki, Kolisch, Lange, Lowenthal, Macdonnell, Mackenzie, Morphy, Neumann, Oroszoff, Petroff, Stanley, Staunton, Szen, Steinitz, and Zukertort. Allowing for the limitation Mr. Taylor has imposed upon himself of giving none but games gained by heavy sacrifice, which, of course, excludes much finer games than any admitted, you will find his collection both instructive and delightful. It is published in London by Simpkin and Marshall.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1355, by I. N. KEYNES, D. D., H. P., F. H., Mona, Cercle du Commerce, Brussels, R. D. T. Loly, of Liverpool; Jerry, M. P., Sigismund, Felix, Harrow, Highy, S. D., A. Wood, W. Miller, T. H. L., Haverstock, Barney, P. C. D., Charley, Box and Cox, Try-Again, A. Z., 1870, Philip, S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Fernery, Boxer, Victrix, P. W., Inez, Rex, William, A. Clerk, W. B., H. P. C., Champion, Bath, George Hammer, Peon, Fidele, Lynx, Alpha, H. Lofthouse, Dervon, M. P., William, Sandhurst, Ben, D. D., Philip, Medico, Ranger, Café Venitien, Liège; Pip, Orazio, Owensby Vicarage, E. Churchill, Mentor, Craubourne, Jerry, Tom, Lionel, Dr. Pangloss, L. P., Loughboro, W. P. P., Nemo, Henry, P. C. B., Guido, Somerset, E. T. W., Viator, Banahoe, O. M. K., F. W. S., Georgie, Magnus, Ebor, Claude, Miles, Romolo, Oedipus, Blue Peter, Rory, Vanguard, and Bartie.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1356.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q 5th B to Q B 5th (Best.) 1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch), and mate with the Queen next move.
2. R to K B 3rd R takes Q 3. Kt to Q B 6th (ch) K moves
If B takes B, or Q takes Kt, the answer 4. Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1357.

By Mr. H. B. BULLOCK.

BLACK.



NEW MUSIC.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PAST. New Song. By ELIZABETH PHILIP. Published this day by W. & A. GILBERT, 16, Hanover-street, W. Post-free, 18 stamps.

WILDERHOPE WALTZ. By S. WHEATLEY MASTERS. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., London.

NEW SONG.—AFTER LONG YEARS. By J. B. THOMAS, Composer of "I Dream of Thy Sweet Smile." Sent for 18 stamps. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG. By J. R. THOMAS, Composer of "The Face at the Window," "Dear as Ever Still Thou Art," &c. Sent for 18 stamps. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

VALE DE CONCERT. By GEORGE FORBES. "We have met with nothing more melodious and effective."—Standard. Sent for 30 stamps. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

PARTED. New Song. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. "The beautiful melody of this song cannot fail to make it equally popular with 'Only' and 'Weary,' Miss Gabriel's latest successes."—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

LIFE IS LIKE A GAME OF CRICKET. New Song by FRANK HALL. Cannot fail to be a great favourite. Excellent words and melody. Chorus:— "So keep your arm and eye both steady, Watch your chances one by one, To score a point be always ready, Yet be careful ere you run." Sent for 18 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

BRAMPTON'S MUSIC FOLIOS. These useful Folios, with well-tempered annular steel springs, which supercede binding, may be had in embossed cloth at 2s.; superior ditto, 3s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

TO CLERGYMEN, ORGANISTS, and all interested in the Construction or Preservation of the Organ.—Nearly Ready for Issue, a new and considerably augmented Edition, in 1 vol., royal 8vo (700 pp.), of THE ORGAN, its History and Construction. Edited by E. L. HOPKINS and E. F. RIMBAULT, LL.D. Price to subscribers, £1 1s.; to non-subscribers, £1 11s. 6d. Prospectuses post-free. Subscribers' names received by the Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, London.

THE HOLY FAMILY. Sacred Melodies, complete in Twelve Books. Arranged by W. H. CALLCOTT for the Pianoforte. Solos, 5s. each; duets, 6s. each; accompaniments for the flute, violin, and violoncello, 1s. each. Each at half price, with an extra stamp for postage.—London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE SMILES OF THOSE WE LOVE. Song. By W. F. TAYLOR. "Pretty and flowing."—The Athenaeum. Sent for 18 stamps.—London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THY VOICE IS NEAR. Ballad. By W. T. WRIGHTON. "A very sweet song, by an always welcome Composer."—City Press. The Same for the Pianoforte. By Brinley Richards. Each free by post, 18 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE LIQUID GEM. Song. Composed by W. T. WRIGHTON. As sung, with much popularity, by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. "It is one of Mr. Wrighton's highest and happiest inspirations. The Composer is one of the sweetest and most fertile of those who supply our drawing-rooms."—Liverpool Journal.—The Song, 3s.; Ditto, Pianoforte, by Brinley Richards, 3s. each; free by post, 18 stamps each. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NEW SONGS and BALLADS. By W. T. WRIGHTON. Thy Voice is Near. Morn on the Meadow. The Music of her Voice. Remember Me. Fair Spring is coming. Her Bright Smile. 3s. each. All the above songs free by post, 18 stamps each. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

BRINLEY RICHARDS'S MUSIC for the PIANO.—THREE NEW MORCEAUX DE SALON for Piano. "La Vivandiere," "L'Etoile du Soir," and "Thy Voice is Near." "Of these pieces it is sufficient to say that they are in the masterly style with which the public are already so well acquainted, and that their success is a matter of certainty."—Vide Illustrated London News. Free by post, 18 stamps each. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

GRATIS and POSTAGE-FREE, a CATALOGUE of all Mr. GEO. F. WEST'S PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Just issued, the Fifth Edition of his QUESTIONS ON THE THEORY OF MUSIC. Free by post for 18 stamps. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicians. Agents for India, the Calcutta Musical Establishment.

ARTHUR O'LEARY'S New Contralto. SONG. HE WENT TO THE FOREST. Second Edition. Exclusively striking, and always redemanded. Price 3s. NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street, London, W.

PAUER'S COMPLETE EDITIONS of the CLASSICS for the PIANO, large 8vo. Beethoven—38 Sonatas, with Portrait, Biography, &c. 6s. Mozart—23 Sonatas, with Portrait, Biography, &c. 6s. Bach—Popular Pieces, fingered. 2s. Chopin—Complete, 10 Waltzes. 2s. Field—Complete, 9 Nocturnes. 2s. Handel—Popular Pieces, fingered. 2s. Schubert—Piano Sonatas, with Biography, &c. 5s. Schumann Album, with Advice to Young Musicians. 4s. Weber—23 Piano Works, with Portrait, Biography, &c. 5s. AUGENER and Co., Beethoven House, 36, Newgate-street.

AUGENER and CO'S UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY is the largest in Europe. Contains 100,000 distinct Works. Annual Subscription, Two Guinea. London: 86, Newgate-street. Prospectuses gratis.

MUSICAL MIRACLES.—No. 1, 120 Comic Songs. No. 2, 100 Henry Russell's Songs. Words and Music. Either sent free on receipt of 14 stamps. H. D'ALCORN, 351, Oxford-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, and for SALE from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, W. Manufacture, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

PIANOS.—Easy Terms.—Choice and large Stock, extensive Ware-rooms.—MOORE and MOORE, 104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. Vide Morning Papers. Drawings and Priced Lists free. Carriage free.

HOPKINSON'S PIANOFORTES have obtained their great reputation at home and abroad by their intrinsic excellence alone. On every occasion when placed in competition with the world's makers, they have been awarded first-class Prize Medals—see 1851, 1855, 1862, 1865, &c. Prices moderate. To be had of the principal Sellers. Lists free. Ware-rooms, 235, Regent-street, London.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE FERRER'S celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. List of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 13, Cornhill, London.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill (opposite the Bank). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, solid pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain or ornamented.

Table Pattern.	Or.	S. & D.	Queen's Pattern.	Or.	S. & D.
12 Table Spoons	30	11 0	12 Table Spoons	40	15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	20	7 6	12 Dessert Spoons	25	9 7 6
12 Table Forks	30	11 0	12 Table Forks	40	15 0
12 Dessert Forks	20	7 6	12 Dessert Forks	25	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4 10 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4 2 6
4 Sauce Dittos	10	3 13 4	4 Sauce Dittos	12	4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	10	3 13 4	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	12	4 16 0
12 Tea Spoons	30	11 0	12 Tea Spoons	40	15 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	10	0 15 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	12	1 5 0

 A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of Tea and Coffee Services, and other articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application. For the use of committees, a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION, Embellished with ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS, from Drawings made by Artists who accompanied the Army forming a most interesting, Reliable Record and Description of that Extraordinary Campaign. In a Folio Volume, carefully printed on toned paper, neatly bound in cloth, gilt edges. Price One Guinea. Published at the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand, W.C.; and to be had of all Booksellers.

THE NEW and POPULAR NOVELS. **HAGAR.** By the Author of "St. Olave's." "A charming novel."—Messenger. **A BRAVE LADY.** By the Author of "John Halifax." **ANNALS OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.** By GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L. Fourth Edition. 3 vols. **ONE MAIDEN ONLY.** By E. CAMPBELL TAINSH. HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW NOVELS.—THIS DAY. **LONGLEAT.** By ELLERDY LAKE. 3 vols. **KILMENY.** By WILLIAM BLACK. 3 vols. **HITHERTO.** By the Author of "The Gayrathys." SAMPOON, Low and Co., 188, Fleet-street.

Ready this day, One Shilling, No. 123. **THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE** for MARCH. With Illustrations by Robert Barnes and George Du Maurier.

Put Yourself in His Place. (With an Illustration.) Chapters XXXIII.—XXXVII. Our Rules.—Public Opinion. Shamrockiana. Chapter VI.—The Decline of Irishmen. "VII.—The Last of the Great Ones. "VIII.—The O'Connell Era. "IX.—O'Connell's Contemporaries. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe. The Man in the Iron Mask. "After Many Days." By Philip Bourke Marston. La Bruyere. Against Time. (With an Illustration.) Chapter XVI.—Barrington Fallen on his Feet. "XVII.—Mr. Hemphre in Society. "XVIII.—Mr. Hooker 'en Requite. "XIX.—Killeden. SMITH, Elder and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

To be published on Tuesday next, in royal quarto, and continued Monthly, price Half a Crown. **THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART-JOURNAL.** Illustrated with Photographs printed in permanent Pigments. ILLUSTRATIONS.—1. Painting by Jacques, "Return of the Flock," 8 1/2 in. by 6 1/2 in.—2. Scene from Nature, "View near La Grande Chartreuse," 6 1/2 in. by 5 1/2 in.—3. Engraving by Albert Durer, "The Nativity," 7 1/2 in. by 4 1/2 in. SAMPOON, Low and Co., 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

1. Second Edition, price 10s., in cloth. **ON INFANCY and CHILDHOOD:** Embracing the whole Subject of Maternal Management from Birth, with Hints to young Mothers for the Management of Themselves as well as their Infants. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. "The author displays, as in his previous works, much judgment."—Medical Circular. "Broad principles and rules, the adoption of which by parents will materially conduce to the health and happiness of their children in after years."—Witness. 2. Also, by the same Author, in one thick vol., the Thirteenth Edition, price 16s. **MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE.** Forming a comprehensive Medical Guide for the clergy, families, and emigrants. "An excellent every publication of its class."—British Standard. London: Published by STIMPSON, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court. Sold by all Booksellers.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES and HANDBOOK, 300 pages, bound, 1s.; post-free for 14 stamps. **THE HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR** (An Epitome of). By RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a hundred diseases are fully described and prescribed for. London: Published by James Epps and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Thredneedle-street. CAUTION.—The medicines supplied by agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature. James Epps and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London; without which none are genuine. COUNTRY AGENTS CONTINUED.

Landport, Harrison, Hackman—Launceston, Eyre—Leeds, S. Taylor, 1, St. George-st.—Lincoln, Battle and Mattingly, Kennerly, 1, St. George-st.—Liverpool, Park Lane, Eastbourne-st.; Furness, Falkner-st.; Kirkcaldy, Mill-st.; Owen, Titheburn-st.; Paddock, Derby-road; Wales, St. Anne-st.; Walker, Myrtle-st.; Lowe, Breckfield-rd.; Wharrie, Berry-st.; Longridge, Wavertree-rd.; Witt, Kensington; Delf, Hardman-st.; Williams, Spencer-pl.; Martin, Lime-st. and Waterloo; Bowman, Duke-st.; Mercer, Fairfield—Longton, Prince—Long Sutton, Sutterby—Loughborough, Paget—Lowestoft, Chaston—Lyne Regis, Thornton. Twenty-first Edition, 8vo, cloth, price 16s., post-free. **HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.** By J. LAURIE, M.D. The most comprehensive guide for Private Families, Clergymen, and Emigrants, devoid of all technicalities. No medicines are prescribed without full directions for their selection, and a list of those to be administered, whether in the form of globules, pills, or tinctures. A complete Chest, containing all the Medicines prescribed in the above Work, in the form of globules, price 50s.; in pills or tinctures, price 65s.; Cases, containing a selection of the Medicines in most common use, from 10s. Prospectus sent free. A complete Chest, containing all the Medicines for this Work, in the form of globules, price 30s.; in pills or tinctures, price 42s. LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-ch.-yd.; and 9, Vere-st., Oxford-st.

Now ready, **SIX COLOURED PLATES,** PRICE ONE SHILLING. **THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK** for 1870, CONTAINING THREE PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE, FROM PAINTINGS BY ALFRED RENT, ALAN COOPER, and ALBERT RENT. TWELVE FINEST ENGRAVINGS, DRAWN BY F. W. KEYL, PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS; TWELVE FINEST ENGRAVINGS, DRAWN BY F. W. KEYL, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES; TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF 1870, AS READINGS TO THE CALENDAR; The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1869; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published. The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant Cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the Six Coloured Plates, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table. **THE SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK** is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

PRINCIPALS of SCHOOLS should see the **EUROPEAN MAIL**, which forms a portion of the **ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS**, and contains separate editions for the various parts of the world, including Australia, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Canadian Dominion, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, China, Demerara, India, Natal, New Zealand, United States, West Indies, &c. Specimen Paper forwarded free by post on application to the Office of the EUROPEAN MAIL, Colonial Buildings, 41A, Cannon-street, London.

A N ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOK OF OPTICAL, Mathematical, Philosophical, and Meteorological INSTRUMENTS. Now ready, post-free for three stamps. Also a Book of numerous Diagrams, post-free, including the late Lord Rosse's, for Telescopes; Dr. Alnan's, for Meteorological Instruments; Dr. Lankester's, for Microscopes; and the President of the Royal Microscopical Society, for Lenses.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Abchurch-lane, W.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, in the highest perfection of quality. PETER ROBINSON supplies good useful Black Silks, from 45s. to 70s. the Full Dress; and superior and most enduring qualities, from 35s. to 10s. **BLACK SILKS, BY THE PIECE, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.** Patterns free.—Address, Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street.

MOURNING for FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price. **SKIRTS in new** Mourning Fabric, 35s. to 5gs. trimmed crape.

BLACK DRESSES, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d., and 18s. 6d., the materials new and useful. Black Dresses, the skirts made up, at 1 Guinea.

BLACK SILK DRESSES, the skirts made up, at 5gs. and upwards. PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

FREE OF CHARGE.—MOURNING. Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired), upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world. The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 322, Regent-street, London. The Largest Mourning Warehouse in Europe. PETER ROBINSON'S.

EVENING DRESSES for One Guinea and Twenty-Seven and Six. PETER ROBINSON supplies an Elegant White Tartan Dress for a Guinea; and a handsome Black Brussels Net Dress, trimmed with Black or White Satin, for 27s. 6d.; also other beautiful Novelties, from 2gs. to 4gs. Orders from any part of the Country promptly attended to. Address, Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

WHY DO BLACK SILKS WEAR SO BADLY? The good reason there often is for asking this question has induced JOLLY and SON to secure, by the aid of the most eminent Lyons and English Manufacturers, a regular supply of Black Silks which will Wear Well. Each Dress is stamped with a distinct Guarantee. Patterns post-free. Apply to Jolly and Sons, Silkmercers, Bath.

IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, at Manufacturers' Prices. JAMES LINDSAY and CO. will forward, carriage-paid on parcels of 15 and upwards, Single and Double Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Diapers, Family Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Huckaback and Flannel Towels, Glass cloths, Pantry Towels, &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Patterns and price-list post-free. James Lindsay and Co., 28, Donegal-place, Belfast.

IRISH EMBROIDERY and CROCHET. Interesting Ladies supplied at half the prices paid. Patterns post-free. Apply to E. MCCARTHY, Manufacturer, Coochill, Ireland.

GENUINE IRISH POPLINS. INGLIS and TINKLER, 167, Regent-street. Only House in England for exclusive sale of Irish Poplins. Patterns and Price-list post-free. Dublin Address—7 and 8, Eustace-street.

THOS. D. MARSHALL'S WELL-MADE BOOTS.—Ladies' Kid Elastic Boots, 10s. 6d.; Gentlemen's Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.—Thomas D. Marshall, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

HAIR JEWELLER.—HOOPER, from Regent-street.—Gold-mounted Hair-Rings, from 6s. 6d.; Gold Lockets, from 5s.; Hair Alberts, from 5s. A variety of Jet Ornaments.—Hooper's, 3, Charles-st., Soho-square, London.

NUDA VERITAS.—This valuable Specific restores Grey Hair to its original shade; then it grows the natural colour, not grey. Apply for Circulars to Agents, HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-st., London, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C., London. Finaud and Meyer, 238, Rue St. Martin, Paris; 31, Graveney, 44, Rue des Lions Charlois, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packets, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDE and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes 10s. and 15s. each; Combs, 2s. 6d. to 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. Dépôts—5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and all Perfumers.

HENNA POMADE, for Staining Grey Hair a Light or Dark Brown, by simply combing it through the hair. Being a vegetable preparation, it is harmless. In cases, 5s. 6d.—UNWIN and ALBERT, Food-Store to the Royal Family, 24, Piccadilly. Paris—Jones, Boulevard des Capucines.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL, a valuable specific for Restoring the Hair. Its constant use by the families of the Nobility stamps its superior excellence. In round glass-stoppered bottles, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s., and 20s. DR. DE JONGH'S, Unequalled for PURITY, PALATABLENESS, and EFFICACY; Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men, as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS. SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. "I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain. "It is a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH."

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex. "I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under Dr. DE JONGH'S guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany." "Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsules IMPERIAL HAIR-PILLS, 2s. 6d.; PILLS, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS for use before and after Accouchement. Instruction for measurement and prices on application to POPE and FLAUTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Gray's-Inn-rd. and Mitre-st. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-st., Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

DR. HUNT'S INSTITUTION for the CURE of STAMMERING, Ore House, near Hastings.—Conducted by the Rev. H. F. HUNT, M.A. Mr. Rivers attends at 4, St. Martin's-place, London, W.C., on the first and third Thursday of every month, from Eleven to Three p.m.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c. Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £150,000. Head Office, Auckland. Branches and Agencies at

Arrow	Hokitika	Nelson	Teviot
Blenheim	Levelling	New Plymouth	Tinian
Christchurch	Rangiora	Palmerston	Tokomairiro
Clutha	Lawrence	Pictou	Waikouaiti
Dunedin	Lyttelton	Queenstown	Waipara
Greensboro	Manukau	Wanganui	Wellington
Grahamstown	Mount Ida	Westport	
Greytown	Napier		
	Nagawahia		

This Bank grants Draughts on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application. No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

HALF A MILLION has been PAID by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY as Compensation for Accidents of all kinds. An Annual Payment of from £3 to £6 6s. insures £1000 at Death and an Allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week for Injury.—Offices: 64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

MONTE CRISTO CATTLE STATION, CURTIS ISLAND, QUEENSLAND.—This eligible property, consisting of a well grassed and watered cattle run of eighty-eight square miles, with pre-emptive right to purchase of 2137 acres, dwelling-house, offices, stock yards, &c., newly erected, and comprising all modern improvements, with a well-selected mob of cattle, will be SOLD by AUCTION at Sydney, New South Wales, in the month of JUNE next, unless previously disposed of by private contract. This station offers a most eligible opportunity for realising a fortune in a few years. For plan and further particulars apply to Messrs. WESTALL and ROBERTS, 7, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

THE NEW GREAT WESTERN HOTEL (Snow-hill Station). "One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three Kingdoms."—The Field, July 31, 1869.

COLUMBIA MARKET, Shoreditch (near Great Eastern Railway Terminus and Goods Station).—NEW WHOLESALE FISH MARKET.—It has been decided by a committee of gentlemen in the fishing interest, owing to the overcrowded state of Billingsgate, a second Fish Market is much needed in London. Permission having been obtained from Miss Burdett Coutts, Columbia Market was OPENED, as a relief to Billingsgate, on MONDAY, FEB. 21. A constant and regular supply of Fish is guaranteed by a large Fleet of Vessels. Applications for Stalls to be addressed, MANAGING DIRECTORS, Columbia Market, Shoreditch. Salesmen already established in Market. Mr. FIBBLE, Mr. REED, both of Billingsgate.

THE UNITED KINGDOM HAVANA CIGAR ASSOCIATION.—The object of this Association is to supply the public with a first-class article at a moderate price. It is extremely difficult to obtain a really good cigar. The reason is because the well-known manufacturers of Havana charge enormous prices, and their brands of any repute are spuriously and extensively imitated for the purpose of acquiring exorbitant profits. The Association has made special arrangements for the manufacture of cigars, and guarantees them to be of the finest Vuelta Abajo Tobacco, and they bear the Registered Brands, and are unrivalled for cheapness and excellence. Terms—Net Cash. Registered Brands. Prices per 100, Duty Paid. Para la Nobleza, Princesas 21s. Bueno y Barato, Reyna Fina 25s. Para Concedores, Regalia de la Reyna 32s. El Deseado, Delicado 35s. Mejor no Hay, No Plus Ultra 50s. A single box may be had of all Agents, and at the Offices, 75, Mark-lane, and 19 and 20, Lombard-street, E.C. Post-Office Orders payable to the Secretary, GEORGE HATTEP. Cigars crossed "A. United Kingdom Havana Cigars," Agents, not in the Trade, wanted.

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES. These Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in bottles and by FINE LATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS' THE WORCESTERSHIRE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs "The best good Sauce." Improves the appetite, and aids digestion. Unrivalled for pungency and flavour. Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. Beware of imitations. Agents—Crosse and Blackwell, London; and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER for BREAKFAST. 1s. 8d. per lb. Sold in 1 lb. Packets.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER for BREAKFAST. 1s. 8d. per lb. Sold in 1 lb. Packets.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER for BREAKFAST. Plain, 1s. 8d., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., Vanilla, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s.; Sans Sucre, 3s. per lb.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER Sans Sucre. Sold in 1 lb. Packets, 3s. per lb.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER for EATING. Sold in Boxes.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER for DESSERT. Creams, Almonds, Pistaches, Nougats, Liqueurs, Fraîches.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE (manufactured only in France) defies all honest competition. The healthiest and most delicious aliment for breakfast, and undisturbedly highly nutritious and pure. Annual consumption exceeds 5,000,000 lb.—Wholesale, 23, Henrietta-street, Strand.

DIGESTIVE PANCREATIC COCOA. Specially prepared for Sufferers from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary Complaints; is highly nutritious, easily digested and palatable, and adapted for the most delicate stomach. Sold in Tins, from 1s. 6d., by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen; and by the Manufacturers, SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, W.

CAUTION.—STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. Purchasers are requested to Beware of Imitations of this medicine, and to observe in every case that the words "John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists, in packets, at 1s. 1d. each.

"DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS are highly famed in this locality; they prove very beneficial to those who are troubled with Asthma and Coughs." From Mr. Forrester, Chemist, Pittenweem. Sold by all Druggists, at 1s. 1d.

THORLEY'S HORSE and CATTLE SPICE will coax the appetite when all other compounds have failed. In Penny Packets only. To be had of all Corn-Chandlers in London, and of all Grocers, Druggists, and Cordeliers in the country.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1870.